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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of June 30, 1961

### Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	263	174	0
SENATE	64	36	0

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
<b>Depressed Areas</b> (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/15/61	PL 87-27 5/1/61
<b>Minimum Wage</b> (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61	Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-30 5/5/61
<b>Aid to Education</b> (S 1021) (HR 7300)	Reported 6/1/61		Reported 5/12/61	Passed 5/25/61	
<b>College Aid</b> (S 1241) (HR 7215)	Reported 5/26/61				
<b>NDEA Amendments</b> (S 1726) (HR 6774)	Ordered Reported		Approved by Subcommittee		
<b>Temporary Unemployment Benefits</b> (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61	Passed 3/16/61	PL 87-6 3/24/61
<b>Medical Aid to the Aged</b> (S 909) (HR 4222)					
<b>Social Security Changes</b> (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61	Reported 6/20/61	Passed 6/26/61	Signed 6/30/61
<b>Dependent Children Aid</b> (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61	Passed 4/20/61	PL 87-31 5/8/61
<b>Sugar Act Extension</b> (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61	Passed 3/29/61	PL 87-15 3/31/61
<b>Feed Grains Program</b> (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61	Passed 3/10/61	PL 87-5 3/22/61
<b>Mexican Farm Workers</b> (S 1945) (HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Passed 5/11/61	Hearings Completed		
<b>Omnibus Farm Bill</b> (S 1643) (HR 6400)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
<b>Mutual Security</b> (S 1983) (HR 7372)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
<b>OECD Treaty</b> (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/16/61	Signed 3/23/61
<b>Peace Corps</b> (S 2000) (HR 7500)			Hearings Completed		
<b>Reorganization Act</b> (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61	Passed 2/6/61	PL 87-18 4/7/61
<b>Judgeships</b> (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61	Passed 3/3/61	PL 87-36 5/19/61
<b>Civil Rights</b> (S 1817-20, S J Res 81-82) (HR 6875-77, HR 6890, H J Res 403-4)					
<b>Tax Revision</b>	Hearings Completed				
<b>Highway Financing</b> (HR 6713)	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61	Reported 6/12/61	Passed 6/15/61	PL 87-61 6/29/61
<b>Water Pollution</b> (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Reported 6/7/61	Passed 6/22/61	Conference Completed
<b>Tax Extension</b> (HR 7446)	Reported 6/5/61	Passed 6/8/61	Reported 6/14/61	Passed 6/22/61	Signed 6/30/61
<b>Airport Grants</b> (S 1703) (HR 6580)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
<b>Omnibus Housing</b> (S 1922) (HR 6028)	Reported 6/1/61	Passed 6/22/61	Reported 5/19/61	Passed 6/12/61	Signed 6/30/61

### CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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## HOUSE VOTES \$42 BILLION DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The House June 28, by a roll-call vote of 412-0, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7851) appropriating \$42,711,105,000 to the Department of Defense for fiscal 1962. Although technically \$231,240,000 was cut from President Kennedy's budget request, the actual reduction was only \$6,240,000 because the bill freed for use for aircraft procurement \$225,000,000 in previously appropriated funds which would otherwise have reverted to the Treasury. The House made no change in the amounts recommended by the Appropriations Committee. (Weekly Report p. 556, 789. For voting, see chart p. 1202)

Principal changes from Kennedy Administration requests included earmarking of \$449 million for long-range bombers (Administration requested \$200 million); an across-the-board cut of 2 percent in all procurement funds, to encourage economies; and authorization to contract for long lead-time components on Polaris submarines beyond the 29 already built or authorized.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7851 appropriated funds as follows:

Military Personnel	\$12,050,000,000
Operation and Maintenance	10,937,530,000
Procurement	14,881,014,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	4,842,561,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$42,711,105,000</b>

The breakdown by service was as follows:

Army	\$10,359,220,000
Navy	13,458,402,000
Air Force	17,583,038,000
Office, Secretary of Defense	1,310,445,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$42,711,105,000</b>

The bill provided funds for an average active duty military establishment of 2,511,900 during fiscal 1962, nearly 22,000 more than the average strength for fiscal 1961. Breakdown of personnel: Army 874,000; Navy 627,800; Marine Corps 184,100 (to rise to 190,000 by the end of fiscal 1962); Air Force 825,900.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 28 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Limit to \$30.2 million the funds available for contract with the Aerospace Corporation (a non-profit, technical firm formed at the request of and with no other client than the Air Force. The Committee had already reduced Air Force research funds by \$5 million with instructions that the cut be made in the scheduled \$35.2 million contract with Aerospace.) Voice.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Delete a provision prohibiting price differentials in favor of economically depressed areas. Rejected by voice vote; accepted by standing vote, 93-85; subsequently rejected by roll-call vote, 173-239.

Gross -- Limit Defense Department representation allowances to \$100,000. Voice.

BACKGROUND -- As reported (H Rept 574) June 23 by the House Appropriations Committee, HR 7851 carried total appropriations of \$42,711,105,000. The Committee made additions of \$757,750,000 and reductions of \$526,510,000 in President Kennedy's requests. The total

was \$1,906,760,000 greater than former President Eisenhower's Jan. 16 budget request.

The Committee said that the military strength of the U.S. continued to be greater than that of the Soviet Union, in most areas and in balance. It said, however, that the threat of either general or limited war had not lessened during the past year.

The report included strong criticism of Pentagon management policies and the method in which procurement programs were conducted. A flat 2 percent across-the-board cut was made in all procurement appropriations "to compel prompt remedial action in the procurement field."

The Committee said "the vast bureaucracy" reviewing "the operations of people at the job level is undoubtedly a major reason why it takes this country from eight to 10 years to develop and place in operation a weapon system compared to a reported five years or less in the Soviet Union." The Committee also criticized industrial firms supplying defense materials for making excessive charges.

The Committee criticized the "mushrooming phenomenon" of Government contracts with corporations and organizations for technical management, scientific evaluations and administrative and management services. It cut \$5 million from the Air Force research budget, directing that the cut be applied to the \$35 million planned contract with the Aerospace Corporation, a non-profit organization formed at the request of the Air Force. Aerospace salaries, staff and overhead costs were too high, the report said.

Following are the major changes made by the Committee in the Administration's requests, together with comments by Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara at a June 23 press conference:

● Long-range bombers -- The Committee earmarked \$448,840,000 for development and production of long-range bombers. Mr. Kennedy had requested only \$200 million, to be used exclusively for development of the B-70 2,000-mile-per-hour manned bomber. The Committee urged that the funds be spent either for accelerated development of the B-70 or further production of current B-52 or B-58 bombers. McNamara said, "I believe it would be my recommendation that we not spend the funds."

● Polaris missiles -- The Committee criticized the Administration for not asking for funds for more than the 29 Polaris submarines already built or currently authorized, and warned of serious gaps in the program. The Committee authorized the Department to proceed with construction of currently authorized submarines on a partially funded basis and to apply some of the amounts appropriated toward procurement of the long lead-time components required for a larger force. McNamara said he welcomed the additional authority.

● ICBMs -- The Committee voiced reservations about the Administration's decision "to slow up or curtail the development of a mobile capacity" for the solid-fueled Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile, and requested a restudy of the decision not to proceed immediately

with a railroad version. McNamara: "It would be a serious error...to accelerate mobile Minuteman's development with possible risk to the fixed (underground) Minuteman program."

- Anti-missile missiles -- The Committee urged continued development of the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile "with all possible urgency" and an early decision on whether it should go into production. Administration fund requests for Nike-Zeus were not increased, however.

- Dyna-Soar Space Glider -- The Committee added \$85.8 million to Mr. Kennedy's request of \$100 million for development of the Dyna-Soar manned glider capable of flight at orbital speeds under maximum pilot control, and earmarked the entire \$185 million for this purpose alone. McNamara said he doubted whether more funds could be spent "effectively and efficiently" on the project, but he would re-examine the problem.

- Limited war capabilities -- The Committee added \$22.7 million to the airlift modernization program, primarily to finance turbofan engines for the 15 latest Boeing C-135 transport planes. (The turbofan engines permit the planes to take off from shorter runways.) The Committee added to the President's request \$7.5 million for research and development of equipment for the Army Special Forces, an outfit which participates in psychological and unconventional, guerilla-type warfare.

- Support aircraft -- The Committee disapproved a requested \$19 million to buy 10 Lockheed Jetstar C-140 aircraft to bolster the logistic support fleets.

- Reserve forces -- The Committee provided \$55 million more than Mr. Kennedy's request in order to maintain the Army National Guard and Reserve at their current 700,000-man strength. "It is planned that the reserve forces will undergo substantial reorganization in an effort to improve their readiness," the Committee said.

## HOUSING BILL

Congress June 28 sent to the President the Administration-backed Housing Act of 1961 after Senate supporters of the bill (S 1922) narrowly defeated, by a 42-47 roll-call vote, a motion to send it back to conference. The motion, offered by Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), would have instructed Senate conferees to insist on trimming \$1.6 billion from the bill's much-disputed cost in order to bring the final figure, according to Bush, into line with the Administration's request for \$4,247,000,000 in new authorization authority. Twelve Democrats joined 30 Republicans in voting for recommitment, while only two Republicans voted against it.

On the final votes to accept the conference report, the Senate approved the bill by a 53-38 roll-call vote, and the House later June 28 by a 229-176 roll-call vote. (For voting, see charts p. 1201, 1202)

The cost estimate of the bill varied from the \$4,886,000,000 figure suggested by backers to the \$8,999,000,000 offered by opponents, the difference largely depending on whether transfers of \$760 million in existing FNMA funds and projected 40-year contributions of over \$3 billion for public housing were included. In the end the Administration got almost everything it asked for and, in some cases, considerably more. The bill not only contained an expansion of existing programs, but also new programs of assistance for moderate-income families, federal aid for urban mass transportation systems, federal grants for urban "open space" development and a liberalization of the regular Federal Housing Administration home mortgage insurance terms. (See Provisions, below)

The bill was passed by the Senate June 12 and by the House June 22. (Weekly Report p. 978, 1019) The conference committee report (H Rept 602), which GOP committee members refused to sign, made the following compromises in major differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill:

Accepted the House figure for a 35-year maximum maturity with a 3 percent downpayment requirement under the moderate-income, single-family sales housing plan. However, a 40-year maturity, provided in the Senate bill for all housing under this plan, was permitted in the final version for "hardship" cases. The Senate bill required a slightly higher downpayment.

Authorized \$75 million to assist communities in improving mass-transportation systems. The Senate bill authorized \$150 million for this purpose. The House bill contained no mass-transport provisions.

Liberalized FHA regular home mortgage terms, generally as provided in the House bill, except that the House bill's maximum mortgage term for new homes was reduced from 40 to 35 years, while leaving the 30-year maximum on resale housing untouched. The Senate bill did not liberalize this program.

Increased the FNMA special assistance fund by \$1.5 billion, or the same as the House bill and double both the Senate bill and the President's recommendation.

A Senate provision extending veterans' guaranteed and direct home loan programs, with a \$1.2 billion authorization for the latter, was dropped from the Housing Act and sent to the President June 28 as a separate bill (HR 5723). (Weekly Report p. 663)

The conferees also authorized the following appropriations:

Urban renewal -- \$2 billion. House: \$2 billion; Senate: \$2.5 billion (same as Administration figure).

College housing loans -- \$1.2 billion. House: \$1.2 billion; Senate: \$1.35 billion (Administration figure).

Community facilities loans -- \$500 million. House: \$500 million; Senate: \$50 million (plus \$100 million for mass-transit loans); Administration bill: \$50 million.

Farm housing loans -- \$407 million (\$200 million in new funds plus extension of an existing \$207 million authorization). House: \$407 million; Senate: Extended existing authorization (same as Administration bill).

"Open space" grants -- \$50 million. House: \$100 million; Senate: nothing; Administration bill (S 858): \$100 million.

Housing for the elderly direct loans -- \$75 million. House: \$100 million; Senate: \$50 million (same as Administration bill).

Urban renewal planning grants -- \$55 million. House: \$30 million; Senate: \$80 million (Administration figure).

In Senate debate on the conference report, John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), supported by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), said that in view of the "critical" international situation the President May 25 had asked Congress to restrain its spending, yet in the housing bill Democrats added unnecessary funds to Administration requests. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said the bill carried \$4 million less than the \$4,890,000,000 asked by the President.

In the House, Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.) said the bill "will promptly lift homebuilding out of the doldrums." But Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) said, "From two incredibly bad housing bills the House and Senate conferees have produced a substitute embodying most of the worst features of both bills."



**PROVISIONS --** The major provisions of S 1922 as passed by Congress:

**Title I, New Housing Programs.** Established five new categories of mortgage loans that could be insured by the Federal Housing Administration:

1. Limited-interest (5 to 6 percent) loans, made to commercial developers, for construction or rehabilitation of both sales and rental housing for moderate-income families. Forty-year, no-downpayment loans were provided for the rental program. The maximum term for new single-family sales housing was set at 35 years, except that the term could be extended to 40 years in hardship cases, where a buyer could not otherwise meet the monthly payments. The maximum term for existing sales housing was maintained at 30 years. The downpayment was fixed at 3 percent, including closing costs, on a maximum mortgage of \$15,000 in a high-cost area. A sales housing program with a 3 percent downpayment and a 35-year term was provided for two, three and four-family units to be sold to families displaced by urban renewal or other governmental action. FHA authority to contract for new guarantees under this program was limited to July 1, 1963.

2. Forty-year, no-downpayment loans (at below-market-rate interest), made to non-profit organizations and public agencies, for construction and rehabilitation of five-family (or larger) rental dwellings for moderate-income families. FHA authority to contract for new guarantees under this program was limited to July 1, 1965.

(In Title VI, FNMA was authorized an additional \$1.55 billion for its special assistance program. Much of this new authority was expected to be used to purchase mortgages guaranteed by FHA under the above programs.)

3. Twenty-year, limited-interest (6 percent maximum) loans for improvement of existing dwellings within urban-renewal areas or one-to-four-family dwellings outside such areas. Loans could be as high as \$10,000 per family unit. (This program supplemented the existing home-improvement program, which was extended in Title VI.)

4. Regular mortgage loans on housing incorporating new and advanced design and techniques.

5. Loans on condominium housing -- apartments in a multi-family dwelling that are individually owned and have individual mortgages.

**Title II, Elderly and Public Housing.** Expanded to \$125 million the 1959 authorization of a \$50 million revolving loan fund to make direct loans to non-profit groups at below the market rate for construction of housing for the elderly.

Expanded eligible groups to include consumer cooperatives and public agencies.

Authorized (in effect) the Public Housing Administration to contract for construction by local public housing agencies of an additional 100,000 public housing units. (PHA had \$336 million available for contracts by previous authorization.)

Authorized \$5 million for demonstration programs (by local housing authorities) experimenting with new methods of providing housing for low-income families.

Raised the limit on per room expenditures for public housing for the elderly from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

**Title III, Urban Renewal and Planning.** Authorized an additional \$2 billion in federal capital grants for urban renewal projects. Of this amount, \$25 million was set aside for federal grants to local agencies to cover two-thirds of the cost of mass-transportation demonstration

projects. (See urban planning, this Title, and Title V, below, for additional mass-transport authority.)

Authorized \$25 million for 3½ percent disaster loans by the Small Business Administration to small businesses forced to vacate by urban-renewal projects or other governmental action.

Encouraged development of moderate-income and public housing accommodations in urban-renewal areas, clearing of blighted areas around colleges and hospitals and rehabilitation by private builders of housing in urban-renewal areas by technical changes in existing law.

Permitted local urban-renewal agencies to sell land and property -- at a lower price than might be obtained from private commercial builders -- to cooperatives, non-profit organizations and public agencies (and also to certain private builders operating under Title I, above) who intended to build moderate-income rental units on the land.

Raised an existing authorization from \$20 million to \$75 million for grants to states and localities for planning various types of urban and small-city rehabilitation projects, and raised the federal share from half to two-thirds of the cost of each planning project. Made clear that mass-transport studies could be financed by the planning fund. In addition, gave states blanket authority in advance to conclude interstate compacts to undertake joint planning projects.

**Title IV, College Housing.** Raised from \$1,675,000,000 to \$2,875,000,000 (in four steps by July 1, 1964) the federal revolving loan fund for low-interest, long-term (up to 50-year) loans to colleges, universities and hospitals for construction of housing.

Raised the limit on the portion of the fund that could be spent for dining halls, student centers and other non-housing facilities on college and university campuses by \$120 million and the limit on hospital housing for nurses and interns by \$120 million (in both cases, in four steps by July 1, 1964).

**Title V, Community Facilities.** Raised from \$150 million to \$650 million the community facilities loan fund for local water, gas and sewage plant improvements.

Earmarked \$50 million of the increase for low-interest loans to metropolitan agencies for construction of mass-transportation systems. Authority to contract under this provision was limited to Dec. 31, 1962.

**Title VI, National Housing Act Changes.** Authorized the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) to borrow an additional \$750 million from the Treasury for its special-assistance program. An additional \$760 million of existing FNMA funds were transferred to the program.

Expanded the existing home-improvement loan guarantee program for four years, to Oct. 31, 1965. (Loans under the program are limited to \$3,500 and five years. Title I, above, contained a new 20-year home-improvement loan program.)

Eased terms for regular FHA home mortgage insurance by raising the maximum mortgage maturity for new homes from 30 to 35 years (but retained 30-year maturity for resale housing) and by lowering the required downpayment for one-family dwellings. The new schedule required 3 percent on the first \$15,000 valuation of a home, 10 percent on the next \$5,000 and 25 percent on anything over \$20,000. (This replaced a schedule of 3 percent on the first \$13,500, 10 percent on the next \$4,500 and 30 percent on anything over \$18,000.) The maximum mortgage for a one-family home was increased

from \$22,500 to \$25,000 and for two-family dwellings from \$25,000 to \$27,500.

Removed the dollar limit on the aggregate of loans that could be insured by the FHA for all general mortgage-insurance programs.

Made Oct. 1, 1965 the cut-off date on the FHA's authority to insure new loans.

Permitted FHA to reduce its premium on any regular mortgage insurance from one-half of 1 percent to one-quarter of 1 percent.

Extended for one year, through Oct. 1, 1962, the FHA's authority to insure mortgages on housing for military personnel and civilian armed-services employees in areas around defense installations (so-called Capehart housing) and on similar housing around National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Atomic Energy Commission installations.

Raised from 25,000 to 28,000 the number of housing units that could be built under the Capehart program after June 30, 1959.

**Title VII, Open Space Land.** Authorized \$50 million in federal grants to states and localities to pay up to 30 percent of the cost of acquisition of land in and around urban centers to create "open space" areas for recreational, conservation, scenic and historic purposes.

**Title VIII, Farm Housing.** Extended the farm housing program for four years, through June 30, 1965, and increased an existing \$207 million authorization (granted by Congress in 1956) by \$200 million.

**Title IX, Miscellaneous.** Extended the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program for four years, through Oct. 1, 1965. (The program facilitates the flow of private investment funds for FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed home mortgage loans into remote areas and small communities and encourages the financing of housing for minority groups.)

#### HOUSE AMENDMENTS

The following amendments were acted on by the House June 22 before initial passage of S 1922 (Weekly Report p. 1019):

##### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 22 -- Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- Require a 3-percent downpayment rather than no downpayment for moderate-income sales housing costing up to \$15,000 and reduce the maximum mortgage term from 40 to 35 years; eliminate two, three and four-family moderate-income sales housing provisions. Voice vote.

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D Mass.) -- Permit an expenditure by an educational institution or hospital to be considered as a local grant-in-aid on an urban renewal project if made not more than seven years, rather than five years, prior to the Housing Administrator's authorization of a loan or grant for the project. Voice.

Rains -- Eliminate the requirement that the Secretary of Defense certify the need for defense-impacted housing near service bases. Voice.

Rains -- Terminate mortgage insurance under the Capehart military housing program after Oct. 1, 1962 and limit the total unit authorization to 28,000. Voice.

Seymour Halpern (R N.Y.) -- Permit FHA to insure improvement loans made to cooperative housing constructed between 1947 and 1950 for World War II veterans. Voice.

Fred Marshall (D Minn.) -- Simplify administration of farm housing loans by adjusting per diem rates for committeemen and by clarifying their duties. Voice.

G. Elliott Hagan (D Ga.) -- Authorize sale of Nathaniel Greene Villa housing project to the city of Savannah, Ga. Voice.

##### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 22 -- Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) -- Substitute for the Committee bill (HR 6028) authorizations of \$1.1 billion for a one-year extension of existing housing programs. Teller vote, 164-197.

Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- Amend the Rains moderate-income housing amendment (see above) by reducing the maximum mortgage term from 35 to 30 years. Teller vote, 156-171.

A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.) -- Eliminate the authorization for 100,000 public housing units. Teller vote, 141-168.

William B. Widnall (R N.J.) -- Require cities applying for urban renewal or public housing grants to have a minimum standards housing code. Standing, 92-141.

McDonough -- Require community approval by referendum of an urban renewal project as a condition of federal loans or grants for the project. Standing, 101-138.

William T. Cahill (R N.J.) -- Authorize \$50 million for mass transportation demonstration grants; permit urban planning funds to be used for mass transport planning; provide \$100 million for mass transportation construction and improvement loans. Voice.

McDonough -- Eliminate "open space" grant provisions, direct HHA to study and report to Congress on open space land problems in urban areas. Standing, 112-151.

Leonard Farbstein (D N.Y.) -- Permit inclusion of stores and other nondwelling facilities in public housing projects. Voice.

William Fitts Ryan (D N.Y.) -- Prohibit luxury housing in redeveloped urban renewal areas by establishing a ceiling on rents in residential housing in such areas. Voice.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- Prohibit discrimination in federally supported public housing projects. Teller vote, 132-178.

Widnall -- Eliminate transfer of existing FNMA authorizations to the special assistance fund. Voice.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- Prohibit any borrower from using Housing Act funds for speculation. Voice.

Ryan -- Require urban renewal relocation payments sufficient to cover moving expenses and other losses of both families and businesses. Voice.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

The Senate June 26, by a 90-0 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 6027) to broaden Social Security benefits for an estimated 4.4 million persons, with the costs of the added benefits met through increased payroll taxes. The bill retained the major provisions of the measure as it passed the House April 20, but Senate amendments added \$65 million to the estimated \$780 million first-year costs of the House bill. (Weekly Report p. 661)

The conference report was agreed to by the House and Senate June 29. (See below)

Senate debate June 26 centered on an amendment offered by Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- and eventually modified -- to increase from \$1,200 to \$1,800 the current limitation on earnings above which retired persons receive reduced Social Security benefits. Under the amendment as introduced, no deductions would have been made for earnings up to \$1,800, but any amount over that would be deducted from Social Security payments the

following year. Cotton pointed out that the Senate had included an identical provision in the 1960 bill for Social Security amendments but that it had been changed in conference to the "present complex and impractical" deductions provision. The 1960 law permitted a retired person to earn up to \$1,200 and still receive all Social Security benefits to which he was entitled, but if he earned between \$1,201 and \$1,500 a year, one dollar would be deducted from his benefits for every two dollars earned over the \$1,200 limit; if he earned more than \$1,500, one dollar would be deducted for every dollar earned. (1960 Almanac p. 149, 163)

Cotton's amendment was denounced by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), floor manager for HR 6027, who said that Cotton's failure to provide a tax increase to pay for the amendment was "fiscal irresponsibility." Opponents of the proposal estimated it would cost about \$420 million the first year and about \$620 million annually thereafter. Cotton maintained the primary purpose was to do justice to the elderly who wanted to work, that not many retired persons would earn \$1,800 annually and the proposal "would not cost anywhere near" the amount estimated.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said he believed the amendment had "a great deal of merit," but he hoped the Senate would uphold the "judgment of the Finance Committee," which rejected a similar proposal because no hearings had been held.

Democrats then hastily drafted and offered a counter-proposal. Introduced as a substitute amendment by Vance Hartke (D Ind.), it retained the \$1,200 limit on earnings for which there was no loss of benefits, but raised from \$1,500 to \$1,700 the ceiling on earnings for which one dollar was deducted for every two dollars earned. Earnings over \$1,700 would be subject to a dollar-for-dollar deduction. Democrats estimated this would cost about \$45 million the first year and about \$60 million annually thereafter. The Hartke substitute was accepted by a 59-30 roll-call vote; then Cotton's amendment, as amended, was accepted by an 89-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 1200)

On Kerr's motion the Senate next accepted an amendment to provide additional Social Security trust fund revenues to cover costs of the increased ceiling on earnings. The amendment speeded up by one year, from 1969 to 1968, the effective date for the last in the scheduled series of four tax increases to be paid by employers, employees and the self-employed. Under the House bill the third increase was to be effective from 1966 through 1968 and the last increase was to take effect in 1969. Kerr's amendment limited the third period to 1966-67 and made 1968 the effective year for the fourth increase.

During the debate, Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) introduced as an amendment a proposal for a broad federal-state medical care plan. Javits said he and the nine GOP co-sponsors recognized that "we do not have the votes to adopt the plan" but felt it should be brought out on the floor because "there have been too many rumors...that the Administration proposes, notwithstanding its strong advocacy of medical care for the aged, to place the subject on the shelf until 1962." Javits' proposal was the same as one he introduced in 1960. (1960 Almanac p. 158) Javits agreed to withdraw his amendment after Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) told him he had received assurances the House Ways and Means Committee would hold and conclude hearings in July on medical care proposals and he hoped for Senate action in the current session. (Weekly Report p. 723)

**BACKGROUND --** The Senate Finance Committee June 20 reported HR 6027 (S Rept 425) with amendments providing a one-year, \$20 million increase in federal matching funds for public assistance programs and authorization of funds for temporary relief of U.S. citizens returning home in distressed circumstances. (Weekly Report p. 1029)

**PROVISIONS --** As passed by the Senate, HR 6027, the Social Security Amendments of 1961:

Amended the Social Security Act, effective 30 days after enactment, as follows:

Increased minimum benefits for retired workers from \$33 a month to \$40.

Permitted men as well as women to begin collecting benefits, on a permanently reduced basis, at the age of 62 instead of 65.

Increased widows' benefits from 75 percent to 82 percent of the husbands' benefits.

Changed eligibility requirements to allow payment of benefits to workers employed in a job covered by Social Security for one quarter out of every four calendar quarters since 1950, instead of one quarter out of every three quarters as currently provided.

Raised from \$1,201-\$1,500 to \$1,201-\$1,700 the level of earnings of retired persons for which a dollar is deducted from benefits for every two dollars earned; deductions on earnings above \$1,700 would be subject to dollar-for-dollar deductions.

Extended for one year, through June 30, 1962, the deadline for applications by disabled persons made eligible for benefits under the 1960 law.

Stipulated that any state establishing a medical care program for older persons not receiving Social Security benefits must give them freedom of choice in medical care and services.

Amended the Internal Revenue Code to increase scheduled Social Security payroll taxes by imposing an additional 1/8 of 1 percent tax on employees and employers and an additional 3/16 of 1 percent tax on the self-employed. The new tax schedule, effective Jan. 1, 1962: employees and employers -- 1962, 3-1/8 percent; 1963-65, 3-5/8 percent; 1966-67, 4-1/8 percent; 1968 and after, 4-5/8 percent; self-employed, 1962, 4.7 percent; 1963-65, 5.4 percent; 1966-67, 6.2 percent; 1968 and after, 6.9 percent.

Increased, until July 1, 1962, funds for federal matching grants to the states for public assistance payments to the aged, blind and disabled, with a \$2.50 monthly limit on the increase per person.

Authorized funds for temporary aid to U.S. nationals returning home under distressed circumstances, provided they were without any other resources and had not absented themselves from the U.S. to avoid legal prosecution. (A bill -- S 1229 -- similar to this section had passed the Senate May 26.)

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 26 -- Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- substitute for Cotton (R N.H.) amendment that would have raised to \$1,800 the limit on earnings of retired persons exempt from benefit deductions -- Increase from \$1,500 to \$1,700 the ceiling for which one dollar is deducted from benefits for every two dollars earned. Roll-call vote, 59-30.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Move up by one year, to 1968 instead of 1969, the last in the series of scheduled tax increases. Voice vote.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Stipulate that if a state establishes a medical care program for aged



persons not receiving Social Security, the recipients may have free choice of medical care and services. Voice.

Jack Miller (R Iowa) -- Stipulate that, in authorizing aid for U.S. nationals returning home, no benefits would be available to anyone who had resources of his own or relatives who could provide aid, or to anyone who had deliberately absented himself from the U.S. to avoid legal prosecution. Voice.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 26 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Relieve self-employed persons whose religious views forbid participation in Social Security from the obligation to participate in the system. Voice.

Hartke -- Broaden disability insurance protection to provide benefits after a worker had been totally disabled for six months. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 26 -- Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- The Democratic substitute for his amendment was a "consolation prize for our older people." He hoped the House would agree to "a tiny bit of fiscal irresponsibility....so the old folks will have at least a modicum of results from the bill."

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- "We must realize that we are not paying these retired individuals something for which they have paid the entire cost, or nearly so; therefore, a "necessary tax increase" should be provided.

Kerr -- "Urgently opposed" adoption of the amendment exempting religious groups from Social Security because the Social Security Administration said it involved questions of "far-reaching significance and implication" and no hearings had been held.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Hoped the offering of his medical care amendment would call the attention of the President and others to the fact that "the time to make these amendments is in the year 1961, rather than to wait until just before election in 1962."

#### CONFERENCE REPORT APPROVED

The House and Senate June 29 approved by voice votes a conference report (H Rept 611) on HR 6027, sending the bill to the White House.

Conferees accepted Sen. Hartke's amendment increasing the ceiling on earnings of retired persons and the companion amendment advancing by one year the last in the series of scheduled tax increases.

Conferees changed the language of a Senate provision for a one-year, \$20 million increase in federal matching funds for public assistance programs, substituting a nine-month, \$15.8 million increase. They changed the existing formula for federal participation in public assistance grants under which the Government paid 80 percent of the first \$30 of assistance per aged individual and from 50 to 65 percent of amounts over \$30, up to a limit of \$65 per person (the federal percentage varied according to state per capita income). Conferees agreed to increase the ceiling of the first category to \$31, and the second to \$66. The change would be effective from Oct. 1, 1961 through June 30, 1962. Similar increases were made in the formulas for aid to the blind and disabled and those receiving medical care.

Conferees eliminated a Senate amendment which stipulated that states providing medical care programs for aged persons not receiving Social Security must allow the recipients freedom of choice in medical services.

A Senate amendment providing a program of temporary assistance for U.S. nationals returning home in

distressed circumstances was modified to limit it to one year, ending June 30, 1962, and to eliminate provisions specifically denying aid to anyone who fled abroad to escape prosecution or to anyone with resources available through relatives.

## COMMERCE, PRESIDENT'S FUNDS

The Senate June 27 passed by voice vote and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 7577) appropriating \$650,438,200 for the Executive Office of the President, the Commerce Department and related agencies in fiscal 1962. The Senate authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw \$2,991,000,000 from the Federal Highway Trust fund, \$800,000 more than the House had authorized. As passed by the Senate, HR 7577 appropriated \$23,480,200 more than was voted by the House June 13, and \$15,839,800 less than had been requested by President Kennedy.

Prior to passage the Senate agreed to committee amendments and adopted, by a 60-21 roll-call vote, an amendment by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) which provided that vessels making cruises to Caribbean and Pacific areas in their slack season could receive their normal operating-differential subsidies so long as they refrained from calling at ports regularly serviced by ships receiving lower subsidies (principally the Grace Line). (For voting, see chart p. 1200)

The Magnuson provision amended a committee amendment which permitted subsidies no higher than were paid to ships that regularly serve the Caribbean and Pacific. (Higher subsidies go to ships on the North Atlantic run.) The Magnuson amendment conformed to a recent law (HR 6100 -- PL 87-45) that was designed to promote year-round operation of U.S. ships. (Weekly Report p. 875, 663)

BACKGROUND -- The House passed HR 7577 June 13. (Weekly Report p. 981) The bill was reported (S Rept 442) June 23 by the Senate Appropriations Committee, which recommended \$650,438,000 in appropriations and \$2,991,000,000 to be drawn from the Federal Highway fund. The Committee accepted all House appropriations for the Executive Office of the President but provided an additional \$148,000 for the Budget Bureau for additional personnel.

The Committee increased Commerce Department appropriations \$23,042,200 over the House appropriations. Major Senate increases included: \$4,760,000 for one additional oceanographic vessel, and replacement of two survey ships, rather than the one provided in the House bill; \$945,000 for Paris and Tokyo travel offices and other activities of the new U.S. Travel Service, for a total of \$3 million; \$15 million for National Bureau of Standards construction of facilities; and \$1,076,000 for improvement of weather forecasting in certain areas.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7577: Authorized withdrawal of \$2,991,000,000 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund to meet highway commitments.

#### Appropriated the following:

Executive Office and the President	\$ 12,762,000
Commerce Department	582,101,200
Related agencies	55,575,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$650,438,200</b>

#### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

June 27 -- Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Permit ships cruising in the Caribbean and Pacific areas



during their slack season to receive their regular subsidy so long as they refrained from calling at ports normally serviced by ships receiving lower subsidies. Roll-call vote, 60-21.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 27 -- William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Restore House language increasing the number of voyages for which Great Lakes shipping companies would be eligible for operating-differential subsidies. Voice vote.

Proxmire -- Reduce from \$3 million to \$2,055,000 the appropriation for the U.S. Travel Office. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 27 -- Magnuson -- The committee amendment on subsidies for cruises "negates the purpose" of PL 87-45, which was intended to give North Atlantic lines "a chance to improve their operations enough to justify continuing in operation."

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- If North Atlantic lines "cannot compete with existing facilities, then they should by all means stay out."

### CAPE COD SEASHORE

The Senate June 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the House an amended bill (S 857) to establish, within the Interior Department's national park system, the Cape Cod National Seashore on the northern end of Cape Cod, Mass. The Seashore was designed to promote the area's "unique cultural, scenic, historic, scientific and recreational values."

The bill, passed without opposition, specified approximately 30,367 acres to be included eventually within the Seashore. The area would contain sections of Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans and Chatham and about 53 miles of beaches, 8 square miles of "spectacular" sand dunes, 20 freshwater lakes and important historic sites. S 857 gave the Secretary of Interior \$16 million in contract authority to acquire land in the Seashore.

During debate, Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), a co-sponsor with Benjamin A. Smith II (D Mass) of S 857, said immediate enactment was necessary in order to prevent "further destruction of one of America's most strikingly beautiful natural areas." Despite a "broad local difference of opinion on various aspects of the proposal," Saltonstall said, he was "convinced that the majority of lower cape citizens" supported S 857. Smith said the National Seashore would "open an unprecedented opportunity for economic growth."

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 20 reported S 857 (S Rept 428) with minor amendments. (For background on national seashore bills, see Weekly Report p. 999)

The report estimated that more than \$30 million in capital expenditures on commercial and park facilities would be made within the Seashore during the first few years. It also said that S 857 attempted to "meet the legitimate interests of existing residents" by designating the most exact boundaries possible, ensuring the indefinite use of property by private owners, provided local authorities enacted appropriate zoning laws, and by enabling the towns lying within the Seashore area to maintain a sound tax and development base.

The Interior Department, the report said, was given authority to contract for the purchase of land prior to the time funds were actually appropriated in order to avoid rising land costs. Secretary Stewart L. Udall had asked for the authority May 12, saying the Department was "in a race with subdividers" for land within the Seashore.

### DEBT LIMIT INCREASE

The House June 26 and the Senate June 28 passed without amendment and sent to the President an Administration bill (HR 7677) increasing the national debt limit ceiling from its permanent \$285 billion level to \$298 billion during fiscal 1962. The ceiling was scheduled to drop to the permanent level June 30. Senate passage of the bill was by voice vote. House passage, by a 231-148 roll-call vote, followed the rejection by voice vote of a motion by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. (For voting, see chart p. 1202)

Extensive debate in both houses centered primarily on Kennedy Administration fiscal policies. In the Senate, John J. Williams (R Del.) proposed an amendment to abolish the 4-1/4 percent interest rate ceiling on long-term Government bonds but withdrew it after the bill's floor manager, Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), said it would send HR 7677 to conference and delay final approval beyond the June 30 deadline. Finance Committee Chairman Byrd told Williams the Committee would hold hearings on repeal of the interest rate ceiling if such a bill were introduced.

In 1960 Congress approved a temporary increase in the debt limit to \$293 billion and opponents of HR 7677 criticized the numerous changes in the ceiling since 1946, when the World War II limit of \$300 billion was reduced to a "permanent" level of \$275 billion. (1960 Almanac p. 362) Recent fiscal year debt ceilings:

1955	\$281 billion	1959	\$288 billion
1956	\$281 "	1960	\$295 "
1957	\$278 "	1961	\$293 "
1958	\$275 "	1962	\$298 "

BACKGROUND -- The Ways and Means Committee June 16 reported HR 7677 (H Rept 549). (Weekly Report p. 991)

In separate views the 10 Committee Republicans, Reps. Mason (Ill.), Byrnes (Wis.), Baker (Tenn.), Curtis (Mo.), Knox (Mich.), Utt (Calif.), Betts (Ohio), Alger (Texas), Derounian (N.Y.), and Schneebeli (Pa.), said the minority did not agree on whether HR 7677 should be approved but were united in agreement that passage of the increase could not "be construed as a commitment of approval of the spending proposals of the Kennedy Administration." They said the Administration had "abandoned any semblance of concern for a balanced budget" and had added to the Eisenhower budget "a new maze of Government programs involving the expenditure of added billions in deficit financing to feed the fires of inflation and to burden the coming generation of taxpayers."

In additional views, Reps. Utt and Alger said the "temporary" nature of the increase was a "fiction." They said Congress should live within the limitation of its willingness to tax and suggested that a constitutional limitation on the powers to tax, spend and go into debt might be necessary.

The Senate Finance Committee June 27 reported HR 7677 (S Rept 472) immediately after a hearing on the bill. The Committee rejected Sen. Williams' proposal to repeal the 4-1/4 percent interest rate ceiling on Government bonds.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 7677: Increased the national debt ceiling for one year, through June 30, 1962, from its permanent \$285 billion level to \$298 billion.

## HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Congress June 26 completed action on a bill (HR 6713) raising \$9.6 billion in additional revenues for the federal-aid highway program and increasing by \$11.5 billion the authorization schedule for the National Interstate and Defense Highway program for the fiscal years 1963 through 1971. Final action came when both the House and the Senate adopted by voice votes a conference report (H Rept 564) compromising the two chambers' versions of the bill.

In conference, the House agreed to the Senate amendment continuing the billboard bonus program through June 30, 1963. In other respects, also, HR 6713 generally conformed to the Senate version, with the following major exceptions: the conferees agreed upon a House provision raising the tax on tread rubber from 3 cents to 5 cents per pound rather than the Senate's 4-cent figure; and they dropped a Senate provision allowing retail gasoline dealers a 1 percent evaporation allowance. (Dealers pay the tax on gasoline when they buy it from the wholesaler, but some evaporates before it is sold to the consumer, who ultimately pays the tax.) The conferees requested the Treasury Department to gather data on gasoline evaporation and report to Congress by Jan. 1, 1962.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the compromise version provided sufficient revenues to the Highway Trust Fund through Sept. 30, 1972 to "meet all of the apportionments" provided by the bill. He said it would provide a surplus in the Trust Fund in 1972 of about \$22 million. Under the House version, the Highway Trust Fund on Sept. 30, 1972 would have had a surplus estimated at \$165 million; under the Senate version, an estimated deficit of \$293 million. Agreement on the House tax figure for tread rubber added \$79 million to the Fund and deletion of the evaporation allowance added \$236 million.

**BACKGROUND** -- The House passed HR 6713 May 4 and the Senate passed it June 15. (Weekly Report p. 1023)

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, Title I of HR 6713, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1961:

Set up a revised schedule of annual authorizations for the National Interstate Highway program for fiscal years 1963 through 1971 as follows: 1963 -- \$2.4 billion; 1964 -- \$2.6 billion; 1965 -- \$2.7 billion; 1966 -- \$2.8 billion; 1967 -- \$2.9 billion; 1968, 1969 and 1970 -- \$3 billion each; and 1971 -- \$2.885 billion.

Reduced by \$200 million, to \$1.8 billion, the authorization for fiscal 1961 in order to reflect the amount that had actually been apportioned.

Authorized states or their political subdivisions to use, or permit to be used, the airspace above and below the established grade line of Interstate highway pavement for any purpose not impairing the full use and safety of the highway, provided the use conformed to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Approved the \$41 billion cost estimate for completing the Interstate System, made Jan. 11 by the Commerce Department, as the basis for making the apportionments of Interstate funds for fiscal 1963 through 1966.

Extended for two years, through June 30, 1963, the federal incentive bonus (one-half of 1 percent of the state's allotment) to states agreeing to regulate billboard advertising within 660 feet of certain sections of the Interstate Highway System.

Authorized the use of funds appropriated for defense access roads to repair highways damaged by military equipment in the construction of defense installations.

Title II of HR 6713, amendments to the Internal Revenue Code and the Highway Trust Fund.

Continued the gasoline and diesel fuel taxes at 4 cents per gallon through Oct. 1, 1972.

Increased taxes on the following items through Oct. 1, 1972:

- Trucks weighing over 26,000 pounds from \$1.50 to \$3 per 1,000 pounds.

- Highway tires from 8 cents to 10 cents per pound.

- Inner tubes from 9 cents to 10 cents per pound.

- Tread rubber from 3 cents to 5 cents per pound.

Permitted truck owners to pay the federal user tax in four quarterly installments.

Exempted from taxation gasoline purchased for non-fuel purposes as a component material in a product produced by the purchaser.

Dedicated an additional 5 percentage points (the full 10 percent) of the excise tax on the manufacturer's price on trucks, buses and trailers to the Highway Trust Fund from July 1, 1962 through Oct. 1, 1972.

Repealed a provision of existing law that would have transferred 5 percentage points of the excise taxes on the manufacturer's price on automobiles, parts and accessories to the Trust Fund during fiscal 1962-64.

## CARIBBEAN ORGANIZATION

The Senate June 22 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (H J Res 384) that would permit Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to become members of an economic and cultural Caribbean Organization. Other members would be local governments of British, Dutch and French Caribbean possessions. The bill was passed by the House May 15 (Weekly Report p. 836) and reported (S Rept 440) June 21 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

## CONGO, SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

The Senate June 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the President the Fourth Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1961, ending June 30. The bill (HR 7712) appropriated \$47,214,000 for the State, Defense, Justice and Treasury Departments, \$32,204,000 of which was for State Department payment of the U.S. assessment of 32.51 percent of the cost of United Nations military assistance to the Congo. (For other provisions see Weekly Report p. 1021)

Debate focused on the U.S. assessment for the UN Congo operation and the refusal of France, Russia and its satellites to pay their share for the operation.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Appropriations Committee June 20 reported HR 7712 in exactly the form passed by the House June 19.

## SCHOOL MILK

The House June 26 passed by voice vote and sent to the President a bill (S 146) authorizing use of \$105 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funds for the school milk program in fiscal 1962. S 146 was passed by the Senate June 21 and reported (H Rept 577) June 26 without change by the House Agriculture Committee. (Weekly Report p. 1022)



## WHERE TOP EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ARE NOW

What becomes of the "team" brought to Washington by the President of the United States when that President leaves office? Congressional Quarterly checked with the top officials of the Eisenhower Administration to see where they went and what occupations they took up when their service terminated Jan. 20. Following are the results of the survey:

Out of approximately 220 Eisenhower officials or personal aides to the former President, the largest group -- 58 -- have stayed in Government service, 33 were retained in the same post, 9 given other top jobs in the Kennedy Administration and 16 -- all career Government employees -- were given routine reassignment.

The next largest group -- 40 -- assumed high posts in business firms, while 33 began or resumed law practices, 10 of them in Washington.

21 took teaching or other educational posts, 15 began private consulting practices and 8 joined foundations or other philanthropic organizations.

The remaining officials: 10 retired; 5 began writing careers; 5 took jobs in journalism or public relations; 4 were named to Congressional staff posts; 3 remained with Gen. Eisenhower; 2 became active in Republican party politics and 1 was named a judge. 15 had no immediate plans.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

President -- Dwight D. Eisenhower, retired to farm in Gettysburg, Pa., writing; still active in Republican party and public affairs.

Vice President -- Richard M. Nixon, joined Adams, Duque and Hazeltine, a Los Angeles law firm.

The Assistant to the President -- Wilton B. Persons, retired to his home in Palm Beach, Fla.

The Deputy Assistant to the President -- Gerald D. Morgan, resumed partnership in Hamel, Morgan, Park and Saunders, a Washington, D.C., law firm.

Assistant to the Deputy Assistant -- Earle D. Chesney, named to the boards of directors of the Home Casualty and Surety Co. and the Underwater Storage Co., both of Washington, D.C.

Assistant to the Deputy Assistant -- Homer H. Gruenther, retained by President Kennedy as a special assistant in the White House Office.

Special Consultant to the President -- Clarence Francis, returned to post as a director of General Foods Corp., New York City.

Special Assistant to the President -- Malcolm C. Moos, resumed post as professor of political science, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md., for the spring term, after which he joined the Rockefeller Bros. Fund, New York City.

Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs -- Gordon Gray, named to President Kennedy's committee to study the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Special Assistant to the President -- Kevin McCann, resumed post as President of Defiance College, Defiance, Ohio.

Special Assistant to the President -- Karl G. Harr Jr., joined Rogers, Hoge and Hills, a New York City law firm.

Special Assistant to the President -- Don Paarlberg, resumed past as professor of agricultural economics at Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.

Special Assistant to the President -- George B. Kistiakowsky, resumed post as professor of chemistry, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Special Assistant to the President for Personnel Management

-- Eugene J. Lyons, returned to Denver, Colo.

Special Assistant -- Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon USA, retired and living in Washington, D.C.

Special Assistant -- James R. Killian, returned to his post as chairman of the Board of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

Deputy Special Assistant to the President -- Amos J. Peasley, preparing new editions of "Constitutions of Nations" and "International Governmental Organizations" and living in Clarksboro, N.J.

Deputy Assistant to the President for Congressional Affairs -- Bryce N. Harlow, named head of the Washington, D.C., office of Proctor and Gamble Inc.

Deputy Assistant to the President for Interdepartmental Affairs -- Robert E. Merriam, named director of the special products division, Portable Electric Tools Inc., Geneva, Ill.

Secretary to the President -- Thomas E. Stephens, named executive vice president of the Horizon Land Corp., Tucson, Ariz.

Secretary to the President for Press Relations -- James C. Hagerty, named vice president for news, special events and public affairs of the American Broadcasting Corp., New York City.

Associate Press Secretary -- Anne W. Wheaton, living in Washington, D.C., no immediate plans.

Special Counsel to the President -- David W. Kendall, resumed partnership in Cummings, Sellers, Reeves, Conner and Kendall, a Washington, D.C., law firm.

Associate Special Counsel to the President -- Henry R. McPhee, joined Hamel, Morgan, Park and Saunders, a Washington, D.C., law firm.

Assistant Special Counsel -- Phillip E. Areeda, named professor at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

Administrative Assistant to the President -- Jack Z. Anderson, joined the staff of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

Administrative Assistant to the President -- Edward A. McCabe, joined Hamel, Morgan, Park and Saunders, a Washington, D.C., law firm.

Administrative Officer for Special Projects -- E. Frederic Morrow, named a vice president of the African-American Institute, New York City.

Secretary to the Cabinet -- Robert Gray, named vice president for public affairs and head of the Washington, D.C., office of Hill and Knowlton Inc., an international public relations firm.

Assistant to the Secretary to the Cabinet -- Bradley H. Patterson Jr., named to the staff of the Peace Corps.

Staff Secretary -- Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster USA, assigned to headquarters, Third Infantry Division, U.S. Army in Europe.

Assistant Staff Secretary -- Maj. John S.D. Eisenhower USA, on temporary leave from the Army to assist Gen. Eisenhower in Gettysburg.

Assistant Staff Secretary -- L. Arthur Minnich Jr., named executive secretary for the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO.

Staff Assistant -- Clyde A. Wheeler Jr., named public affairs representative on governmental matters for the Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Co., Tulsa, Okla.

Special Assistant in the White House Office -- Frederick E. Fox, professional writer in Washington, D.C.

Special Assistant in the White House Office -- Robert E. Hampton, named consultant to the Department of the Air Force; June 27 nominated for Civil Service Commission.

Special Assistant in the White House Office -- Stephen H. Hess, named assistant to the Senate Minority Whip, Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.); later opened own firm for Governmental affairs and public relations consulting, Washington, D.C.

Special Assistant in the White House Office -- James M. Lambie Jr., named executive director for CARE, New York and Washington, D.C.

Special Assistant in the White House Office -- Douglas R. Price, joined Liberty Security Corp. of Miami, Fla., Empire Industries Inc. of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and Tanner Motor Service of Washington, D.C.



Special Assistant in the White House Office -- Christopher H. Russell, named to a post in the Army Department.

Military Aide -- Col. Robert L. Schulz USA, continued as an aide to Gen. Eisenhower.

Naval Aide -- Capt. E. P. Aurand USN, named commanding officer of USS Greenwich Bay (AVP 41).

Air Force Aide -- Col. William G. Draper USAF, assigned to Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska.

Personal Secretary to the President -- Ann C. Whitman, retained by Gen. Eisenhower as his personal secretary.

Personal and Social Secretary to Mrs. Eisenhower -- Mary Jane McCaffree, joined the 1964-65 Corporation for the World's Fair, Flushing, N.Y.

Physician -- Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder USA, retired and living in Washington, D.C.

Executive Clerk -- William J. Hopkins, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Chief Usher -- J. Bernard West, retained in post by President Kennedy.

#### BUDGET BUREAU

Director -- Maurice H. Stans, named president of Westernban Corp., a Los Angeles financial firm.

Deputy Director -- Elmer B. Staats, retained in post by President Kennedy.

#### COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Chairman -- Raymond J. Saulnier, assigned by the Ford Foundation to inspect economic conditions in Europe and the Far East, after which he returned to his post as economics professor at Barnard College of Columbia Univ., New York City.

Member -- Karl Brandt, resumed his post as associate director food research at Stanford Univ., Palo Alto, Calif.

Member -- Henry C. Wallich, resumed his post as professor of economics at Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Director -- Allen W. Dulles, retained in the post by President Kennedy.

Deputy Director -- Air Force Gen. C.P. Cabell, retained in the post by President Kennedy.

#### OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

Director -- Leo A. Hoegh, named executive vice president of the Wonder Building Corp. of America, Chicago.

Deputy Director -- John S. Patterson, began consulting practice in Washington, D.C.

Assistant Director -- Lewis E. Berry, retained in the post by President Kennedy.

Assistant Director -- Kenneth T. Downs, named vice president of Selvage and Lee Inc., a Washington, D.C., public relations firm.

Assistant Director -- J. Roy Price, resumed post with Union Carbide Corp., New York City.

#### STATE DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- Christian A. Herter, named president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation of the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins Univ., Washington, D.C.; also co-chairman of U.S. Citizens' Committee on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Under Secretary -- Douglas Dillon, named Secretary of the Treasury by President Kennedy.

Under Secretary for Political Affairs -- Livingston T. Merchant, named ambassador to Canada.

Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs -- Raymond Hare, named ambassador to Turkey.

Deputy Under Secretary for Administration -- Loy W. Henderson, named director of the Center for Diplomacy and International Affairs at American Univ., Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary for Administration -- Lane Dwinell, began private business in Lebanon, N.H.

Assistant Secretary for Policy Planning -- Gerard C. Smith, began practice as a foreign policy adviser, Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations -- William B. Macomber, named ambassador to Jordan.

Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs -- Francis O. Wilcox, named dean of the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins Univ., Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs -- Andrew H. Berding, began writing and lecturing career in Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs -- Thomas C. Mann, named ambassador to Mexico.

Assistant Secretary for European Affairs -- Foy D. Kohler, retained in the post by President Kennedy.

Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs -- Roy R. Rubottom Jr., named ambassador to Argentina.

Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs -- J. Graham Parsons, named ambassador to Sweden.

Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs -- G. Lewis Jones, named minister of the U.S. Embassy in London.

Assistant Secretary for African Affairs -- Joseph C. Satterthwaite, named ambassador to the Union of South Africa.

Counselor -- G. Frederick Reinhardt, named ambassador to Italy.

Legal Adviser -- Eric H. Hager, joined Shearman, Sterling and Wright, a New York City law firm.

Ambassador to the United Nations -- Henry Cabot Lodge, named a consultant to Time-Life Corp., New York City.

#### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Director -- James W. Riddleberger, named chairman of the Development Assistance Group.

Deputy Director -- Leonard J. Saccio, assigned as a reserve foreign service officer to the U.S. Embassy in Brazil.

Deputy Director for Operations -- D.A. Fitzgerald, retained in the post by President Kennedy.

Deputy Director for Management -- John J. Grady, retained in the post by President Kennedy.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- Robert B. Anderson, joined Carl M. Rhodes and Co., a New York City investment firm.

Under Secretary -- Fred C. Scribner Jr., resumed partnership in Hutchinson, Pierce, Attwood and Scribner, a Portland, Maine, law firm.

Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs -- Julian B. Baird, resumed post as chairman of the board, First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.

Assistant Secretary -- A. Gilmore Flues, retained in the post by President Kennedy.

Assistant Secretary -- T. Graydon Upton, named executive vice president of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Assistant Secretary -- Laurence B. Robbins, retired in Lake Forest, Ill.

General Counsel -- David A. Lindsay, joined Davis, Polk, Wardell, Sunderland and Kiendl, a New York City law firm.

Assistant General Counsel and Chief Counsel of the Internal Revenue Service -- Hart H. Spiegel, resumed association with Brobeck, Phleger and Harrison, a San Francisco law firm.

Comptroller of the Currency -- Ray M. Gidney, same position (appointed by President Eisenhower for a five-year term ending April 16, 1963).

Commissioner of Internal Revenue -- Dana Latham, resumed partnership in Latham and Watkins, a Los Angeles law firm.

Commissioner of Narcotics -- Harry J. Anslinger, retained in the post by President Kennedy.

Treasurer of the United States -- Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest, continued activity in Republican national politics.

#### DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- Thomas S. Gates Jr., named director and chairman of the executive committee of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.

Deputy Secretary -- James H. Douglas, resumed partnership in Gardner, Carton, Douglas, Roemer and Chilgren, a Chicago law firm.

Director of Defense Research and Engineering -- Herbert F. York, retained in post by President Kennedy; resigned April 30 to take post as chancellor of the Univ. of California at San Diego, Calif.

Assistant Secretary, Comptroller -- Franklin B. Lincoln Jr., named president of the Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Orange, N.J.

Assistant Secretary for Health and Medicine -- Frank B. Berry, retained by President Kennedy as medical adviser to the Assistant Secretary for Manpower.



Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs -- John N. Irwin II, resumed association with Patterson, Belknap and Webb, a New York City law firm.

Assistant Secretary for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve -- Charles C. Finucane, rejoined Finucane and Galland, a Spokane, Wash., real estate investment firm.

Assistant Secretary for Properties and Installations -- Floyd S. Bryant, named executive vice president, the Corro Foundation, San Francisco.

Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs -- Murray Snyder, named vice chairman of the board and senior vice president of Sydney S. Baron and Co. Inc., a New York City public relations firm.

Assistant Secretary for Supply and Logistics -- Perkins McGuire, vacationed in the Bahama Islands and Washington, D.C.

General Counsel -- J. Vincent Burke Jr., rejoined Campbell, Castell and Thomas, a Pittsburgh law firm.

#### ARMY DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- Wilber M. Brucker, formed the law firm of Brucker and Brucker in Detroit.

Under Secretary -- Hugh M. Milton II, returned to his ranch in Hillsborough, N.M.

Assistant Secretary for Financial Management -- George H. Roderick, joined J.P. Stevens Inc., a New York City textile firm.

Assistant Secretary for Logistics -- Courtney Johnson, began private industrial consultant firm, Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces -- Dewey Short, retired in Washington, D.C.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- William B. Franke, began management consultant firm, New York City.

Under Secretary -- Fred A. Bantz, named co-chairman of the fund raising campaign for the National Red Cross, Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary for Personnel and Reserve Forces -- Richard Jackson, joined a law firm in Barrington, R.I.

Assistant Secretary for Material -- Cecil P. Milne, began business consulting practice, Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary for Research and Development -- James H. Wakelin Jr., retained in the post by President Kennedy.

#### AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- Dudley C. Sharp, campaigned for John G. Towers, the Republican candidate for the Texas Senate seat vacated by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and then rejoined his firm, the Mission Manufacturing Co., producers of oil field equipment, in Houston, Texas.

Under Secretary -- Joseph V. Charyk, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Assistant Secretary for Financial Management -- Lyle S. Garlock, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Assistant Secretary for Materiel -- Philip B. Taylor, retired in Upper Montclair, N.J.

Assistant Secretary for Research and Development -- Courtland D. Perkins, resumed post as professor of aeronautical engineering and chemistry at Princeton Univ., Princeton, N.J.

#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Attorney General -- William P. Rogers, resumed partnership in Royall, Koegel and Rogers, a Washington, D.C. law firm.

Deputy Attorney General -- Lawrence E. Walsh, rejoined Davis, Polk, Wardell, Sunderland and Kiendl, a New York City law firm.

Solicitor General -- J. Lee Rankin, began a law practice in New York City.

Assistant Attorney General for Alien Property -- Dallas S. Townsend, moved to New York City.

Assistant Attorney General for Antitrust Division -- Robert A. Bicks, joined Breed, Abbott and Morgan, a New York City law firm.

Assistant Attorney General for Civil Division -- George C. Doub, joined Weinberg and Green, a Baltimore law firm.

Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Division -- Joseph M.F. Ryan Jr., named judge for the Municipal Court for the District of Columbia.

Assistant Attorney General for Criminal Division -- Malcolm R. Wilkey, joined Butler, Binion, Rice and Cook, a Houston, Texas, law firm.

Assistant Attorney General for Internal Security Division -- J. Walter Yeagley, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Assistant Attorney General for Lands Division -- Perry W. Morton, named assistant general counsel of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.

Assistant Attorney General for Tax Division -- Charles K. Rice, joined a Buffalo, N.Y., law firm.

Legal Counsel -- Robert Kramer, named dean of the George Washington Univ. Law School, Washington, D.C.

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service -- Joseph M. Swing, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation -- J. Edgar Hoover, retained in post by President Kennedy.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General -- Arthur E. Summerfield, returned to his automobile agency in Flint, Mich.

Deputy Postmaster General -- John M. McKibbin, began private consulting practice, Washington, D.C.

Assistant Postmaster General for Operations -- Bert B. Barnes, named First Deputy Assistant Postmaster General for Administration by President Kennedy.

Assistant Postmaster General for Transportation -- George M. Moore, named general counsel for the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Assistant Postmaster General for Finance -- Hyde Gillette, joined Auchincloss, Parker and Redpath, a Washington, D.C., investment banking firm.

Assistant Postmaster General for Facilities -- Rollin D. Barnard, named assistant to the president of the Midland Federal Savings and Loan Assn., Denver, Colo.

Assistant Postmaster General for Personnel -- Frank E. Barr, retired to Wichita, Kan.

General Counsel -- Herbert B. Warburton, began a law practice, Washington, D.C.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- Fred A. Seaton, resumed management of a chain of newspapers and radio stations in Nebraska.

Under Secretary -- Elmer F. Bennett, resumed partnership in Ely, Duncan and Bennett, a Washington, D.C., law firm.

Assistant Secretary for Water and Power -- Fred G. Aandahl, remained in Washington, D.C., no immediate plans.

Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management -- Roger Ernst, joined the Arizona Public Power Co., Phoenix, Ariz.

Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources -- Royce A. Hardy, living in Reno, Nev., no immediate plans.

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife -- Ross L. Leffler, named director, Region II of the National Wildlife Federation, New Florence, Pa.

Solicitor -- George W. Abbott, began law practice in Gardnerville, Nev.

Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife -- Arnie J. Suomela, named economic officer (fishery attaché) to the U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

Director, Geological Survey -- Thomas B. Nolan, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs -- Glenn L. Emmons, resumed post as chairman of the board of the First State Bank in Gallup, N.M.

Director, Bureau of Land Management -- Edward Woosley, named administrative assistant to Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho).

Director of the Bureau of Mines -- Marling J. Ankeny, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Commissioner of Reclamation -- Floyd E. Dominy, retained in post by President Kennedy.

High Commissioner of the Trust Territories -- Delmas H. Nucker, retained as a consultant for the Office of Trust Territories.

Governor of the Virgin Islands -- John D. Merwin, joined Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.

Governor of Guam -- Joseph Flores, retained in post by President Kennedy.

## AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- Ezra Taft Benson, resumed lifetime post as one of the governing Council of Twelve of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, and accepted a directorship of Corn Products Inc.

Under Secretary -- True D. Morse, began practice as a business and agriculture consultant, Austin, Texas.

Assistant Secretary -- Ervin Peterson, named executive director of the Milk Industry Foundation, Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary -- Clarence L. Miller, named vice president of the American Stockyard Assn., Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary -- Marvin L. McLain, named assistant legislative director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Washington, D.C.

General Counsel -- Carl J. Stephens, retired and living in Inwood, Iowa.

## COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- Frederick H. Mueller, joined the board of directors of Detroit Edison Co., a Detroit, Mich., utilities concern.

Under Secretary -- Philip A. Ray, began practice as a lawyer, businessman, writer and teacher in Hillsborough, Calif.

Under Secretary for Transportation -- John J. Allen Jr., resumed law practice in Oakland, Calif.

Assistant Secretary -- George T. Moore, named a business consultant to Butler Bros., a Los Angeles retail concern.

Assistant Secretary -- Bradley Fisk, retired and living in Washington, D.C.

Assistant Secretary -- Carl F. Oechsle, returned to his home in Long Meadow, Mass.

General Counsel -- Robert J. Dodds Jr., joined Reed, Smith, Shaw and McClay, a Pittsburgh law firm.

Director, Bureau of Census -- Robert W. Burgess, began practice as a consulting statistician, Pelham, N.Y.

Federal Highway Administrator -- Bertram D. Tallamy, began private consulting engineering practice, Washington, D.C.

Director, National Bureau of Standards -- A.V. Astin, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Commissioner of Patents -- Robert A. Watson, resumed partnership in Watson, Grindle, Cole and Watson, a Washington, D.C., law firm.

## LABOR DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- James P. Mitchell, Jan. 15 announced his candidacy for the governorship of New Jersey.

Under Secretary -- James T. O'Connell, joined Hudson Paper Co., New York City.

Assistant Secretary -- John J. Gilhooley, rejoined Lowenstein, Pitcher, Hotchkiss, Amann and Parr, a New York City law firm.

Assistant Secretary -- Newell Brown, joined the Emhart Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

Assistant Secretary -- George C. Lodge, retained by President Kennedy through June 30; lecturer at Harvard Business School.

Solicitor -- Harold C. Nystrom, named deputy solicitor by President Kennedy.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics -- Ewan Clague, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division -- Clarence T. Lundquist, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Director, Women's Bureau -- Alice K. Leopold, moved temporarily to San Francisco.

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Secretary -- Arthur S. Flemming, named president of the Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

Under Secretary -- Bertha S. Adkins, named president of Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Va.

Assistant Secretary -- Robert A. Forsythe, named chairman of the Minn. Republican State Central Committee and a member of the Republican National Committee.

Assistant Secretary -- Edward F. Wilson, returned to Winnetka, Ill.

General Counsel -- Parke M. Banta, remained in Washington, D.C., no immediate plans.

Commissioner of Education -- Lawrence G. Derthick, named assistant executive secretary for educational services of the National Education Assn., Washington, D.C.

Surgeon General -- Leroy E. Burney, named consultant to the World Health Organization of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, through July 1 when he was scheduled to assume the duties of vice president for health sciences at Temple Univ., Philadelphia, Pa.

Commissioner, Social Security Administration -- William L. Mitchell, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration -- George P. Larrick, retained in post by President Kennedy.

## INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission -- John A. McCone, named chairman of the Joshua Hendy Corp., a Los Angeles shipping firm.

Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board -- Whitney Gilliland, remained as a member of the Board to which he was appointed by President Eisenhower for the term expiring Dec. 31, 1965.

Chairman, Civil Rights Commission -- John A. Hannah, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Chairman, Civil Service Commission -- Roger W. Jones, named Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration by President Kennedy.

Managing Director, Development Loan Fund -- Vance Brand, moved to Woodstock, Okla.

President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank -- Samuel C. Waugh, began practice as an international consultant, Washington, D.C.

Chairman, Federal Communications Commission -- John C. Doerfer, began law practice in Washington, D.C.

Administrator, General Services Administration -- Franklin Floete, returned to Osterville, Mass.

Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency -- Norman P. Mason, began practice as housing consultant, Washington, D.C., and New York City.

Commissioner, Federal Housing Administration -- Julian H. Zimmerman, named president of the Lumberman's Investment Corp., Austin, Texas.

Commissioner, Public Housing Administration -- Bruce Savage, returned to his real estate business, Indianapolis, Ind.

Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency -- E.R. Quesada, organized the Washington Senators Baseball Club, Washington, D.C.

Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission -- John H. Winchell, remained in Washington, D.C., no immediate plans.

Chairman, Federal Maritime Board -- Clarence G. Morse, named president of the Pacific Far East Lines, San Francisco.

Chairman, Federal Power Commission -- Jerome K. Kuykendall, remained in post; named by President Eisenhower for the term expiring June 22, 1962.

Chairman, Federal Reserve Board -- William McC. Martin, remained in post; named by President Eisenhower for the term expiring Jan. 31, 1970.

Chairman, Federal Trade Commission -- Earl W. Kintner, named a partner in Arant, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin and Kahn, a Washington, D.C., law firm.

Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration -- T. Keith Glennan, returned to his post as president of Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio.

Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration -- Hugh L. Dryden, retained in post by President Kennedy.

Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission -- Edward N. Gadsby, remained as a member; appointed by President Eisenhower for the term expiring June 5, 1963.

Administrator, Small Business Administration -- Philip McCallum, named an executive of the Irving Trust Co., New York City.

Director, U.S. Information Agency -- George V. Allen, named president of the Tobacco Institute, Washington, D.C.

Deputy Director, U.S. Information Agency -- Abbott Washburn, remained in Washington, D.C., no immediate plans.

Administrator, Veterans Administration -- Sumner G. Whittier, named executive director of the Blue Shield for Michigan.

## 1960 Census

# ADVANCE REPORTS SHOW MAJOR POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

U.S. population characteristics are described in a series of advance reports released in 1961 by the Census Bureau, based on the 1960 Census. All figures, including state and city breakdowns in the accompanying charts, are for April 1, 1960. Highlights:

**TOTAL POPULATION** -- The total population of the U.S. was 179,323,175, an increase of 18.5 percent since the enumeration in 1950. During this period, 40,947,000 births and 15,610,000 deaths provided a natural increase of 25,337,000, and an increase of 2,660,000 from immigration brought the total population gain to 27,997,000. Since 1900 the nation's population increased by 103.1 million or 135 percent, with the western region increasing by 550 percent. The population center, the point through which a straight line could be drawn in any direction dividing the country's population in half, shifted from 1950's center at Olney, Ill., 57 miles west to Centralia, Ill.

**AGE** -- The number of persons 65 years of age and over increased 34.7 percent during the 1950s. Florida had the greatest proportional increase (132.9 percent) in the number of older citizens, while California had the largest numerical increase (481,199). The population under 18 years of age increased 36.7 percent, offsetting the increases in the older population, and decreasing the median age of the population from 30.2 to 29.5. This was the first decrease in the median age in the history of the U.S.

**RACE** -- The non-white population grew 26.7 percent in the 1950s. The Negro population increased 25.4 percent in the 1950s and represented 10.5 percent of the total population in 1960. (Included in the increase were 11,714 Negroes in Alaska and Hawaii, data for whom was not compiled in 1950.) New York experienced the greatest growth in the Negro population and had the largest Negro population in the 1960 enumeration. Georgia, which had had the largest total Negro population in 1950, had the third largest Negro population in 1960. The South lost a million and a half Negroes during the decade.

New York City had the largest number of Negro residents of any city in the U.S. (1,087,931) while Washington, D.C., had the highest proportion of Negroes in its central city population -- 53.9 percent (see chart II). Negroes comprised 24.3 percent of the population of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area.

**URBAN-RURAL LIVING** -- Urban dwellers made up 69.9 percent of the residents of the nation and more than one-half of the total in all but 11 states; 42.4 percent of the nation's population lived in the 676 largest cities. New Jersey had the highest proportion of urban residents in its population (88.6 percent) while North Dakota had the highest proportion of rural residents (64.8 percent). Urban population was defined as persons living in incorporated places with more than 2,500 inhabitants, in densely settled urban fringes, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more, and in unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe.

**DENSITY** -- The number of persons per square mile in the U.S. did not rise sharply in the 1950s because

### U.S. at a Glance

	April 1, 1950	April 1, 1960	Change
Total population	151,325,798	179,323,175	18.5%
Farm population			
1950 definition	25,058,000	20,541,000	
1960 definition		15,635,000	
Negroes	15,042,286 <sup>1</sup>	18,871,831	25.5%
Urban Dwellers	89,306,000	125,268,750	40.3%
Housing Units	46,137,000	58,323,000	26.4%
Owner-occupied			
Units	23,614,000	32,796,000	38.9%
65 & Older	12,294,698	16,557,580	34.7%
Under 18	46,967,444	64,202,010	36.7%

<sup>1</sup>Excluding Alaska and Hawaii

of the admission of Alaska and Hawaii to the Union. Alaska was the least densely populated state in the nation with only one person for each 2½ square miles. The Census Bureau noted that because of the increasing density of large metropolitan areas a decline in density was experienced in nearly half of the nation's counties.

**FARM POPULATION** -- The Census Bureau in 1960 used a new definition of the farm population. Under the 1960 definition all persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres from which \$50 worth of agricultural products were sold in the previous 12 months, or living on places of less than 10 acres from which \$250 worth of agricultural products were sold were counted among the farm population. Under the 1950 definition, all persons who answered "yes" when asked "Is this house on a farm or ranch?" were counted among the farm population. Based on the 1950 definition the farm population constituted 16.6 percent of the total population of 151,325,798 in 1950. Using the new definition the farm population was 8.7 percent of the 179,323,175 enumerated in 1960.

**HOUSING UNITS** -- In 1960 61.9 percent of the householders owned their own homes as compared with 55 percent in 1950. Among the non-white householders 38.8 percent were homeowners. During the 1950s the price of homes rose 65 percent. While the price and quality of homes rose and the number of substandard homes decreased 36 percent during the 1950s, 11 million substandard housing units remained, the 1960 enumeration found.

**U.S. FAMILIES** -- The average American family consisted of 3.68 persons. White families had an average of 3.61 persons and non-white families included 4.39 persons. The northeastern states had the smallest families, with an average of 3.61 members; the South had the highest average with 3.79 individuals per family.

**MEN AND WOMEN** -- Women outnumbered men in the U.S. with 97.1 males to every 100 females. Women outnumbered men in all sections of the U.S. except in the Mountain and Pacific States and the Dakotas. In the Mountain States there were 101.2 males to 100 females and in the Pacific States there were 100.4 males to 100 females. In Alaska there were 132.3 males per 100 females and in the District of Columbia there were 88.3 males to every 100 females.

CHART I

## State Breakdown of 1960 Census . . .

STATES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	TOTAL POPULATION							AGE			
	1900	1950	1960		PERCENT CHANGE			POPULATION OVER 65			
			Number	Rank	Since 1900	Since 1950		1950	1960	Percent Change	
					%	Rank			Number	Rank	
ALABAMA	1,829,000	3,061,743	3,266,740	19	78.6	6.7	39	198,648	261,147	22	31.5
ALASKA	64,000	128,643	226,167	51	253.1	75.8	3	4,742	5,386	51	13.6
ARIZONA	123,000	749,587	1,302,161	35	958.5	73.7	4	44,241	90,225	36	03.9
ARKANSAS	1,312,000	1,909,511	1,786,272	31	36.1	-6.5	50	148,995	194,372	28	30.5
CALIFORNIA	1,485,000	10,586,223	15,717,204	2	958.4	48.5	5	895,005	1,376,204	2	53.8
COLORADO	540,000	1,325,089	1,753,947	33	224.8	32.4	8	115,592	158,160	33	36.8
CONNECTICUT	908,000	2,007,280	2,535,234	25	179.2	26.3	12	176,824	242,615	24	37.2
DELAWARE	185,000	318,085	446,292	47	141.1	40.3	6	26,320	35,745	47	35.8
FLORIDA	529,000	2,771,305	4,951,560	10	836.1	78.7	1	237,474	553,129	10	32.9
GEORGIA	2,216,000	3,444,578	3,943,116	16	77.9	14.5	24	219,655	290,661	19	32.3
HAWAII	154,000	499,794	632,772	44	311.0	26.6	11	20,419	29,162	48	42.8
IDAHO	162,000	588,637	667,191	43	311.7	13.3	30	43,537	58,258	44	33.8
ILLINOIS	4,822,000	8,712,176	10,081,158	4	109.1	15.7	22	754,301	974,923	4	29.2
INDIANA	2,516,000	3,934,224	4,662,498	11	85.3	18.5	20	361,026	445,519	12	23.4
IOWA	2,232,000	2,621,073	2,757,537	24	23.6	5.2	42	272,998	327,685	15	20.0
KANSAS	1,470,000	1,905,299	2,178,611	28	48.2	14.3	26	194,218	240,269	26	23.7
KENTUCKY	2,147,000	2,944,806	3,038,156	22	41.5	3.2	45	235,243	292,323	18	24.3
LOUISIANA	1,382,000	2,683,516	3,257,022	20	135.7	21.4	17	176,849	241,591	25	36.6
MAINE	694,000	913,774	969,265	36	39.6	6.1	41	93,562	106,544	35	13.9
MARYLAND	1,188,000	2,343,001	3,100,689	21	161.0	32.3	9	163,514	226,539	27	38.5
MASSACHUSETTS	2,805,000	4,650,514	5,148,578	9	83.6	9.8	34	468,436	571,609	8	22.0
MICHIGAN	2,421,000	6,371,766	7,823,194	7	223.1	22.8	15	461,650	638,184	7	38.2
MINNESOTA	1,751,000	2,892,483	3,413,864	18	95.0	14.5	24	269,130	354,351	14	31.7
MISSISSIPPI	1,551,000	2,178,914	2,178,141	29	40.4		48	152,964	190,029	29	24.2
MISSOURI	3,107,000	3,954,653	4,319,813	13	39.0	9.2	35	407,388	503,411	11	23.6
MONTANA	243,000	591,024	674,767	42	177.8	14.2	27	50,864	65,420	41	28.6
NEBRASKA	1,066,000	1,325,510	1,411,330	34	32.2	6.5	40	130,379	164,156	32	25.9
NEVADA	42,000	160,083	285,278	50	578.6	78.2	2	10,986	18,173	50	65.4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	412,000	533,242	606,921	46	47.3	13.8	28	57,793	67,705	40	17.2
NEW JERSEY	1,884,000	4,835,329	6,066,782	8	222.0	25.5	13	393,989	560,414	9	42.2
NEW MEXICO	195,000	681,187	951,023	37	387.7	39.6	7	33,064	51,270	45	55.1
NEW YORK	7,269,000	14,830,192	16,782,304	1	130.9	13.2	31	1,258,457	1,687,590	1	34.1
NORTH CAROLINA	1,894,000	4,061,929	4,556,155	12	140.5	12.2	33	225,297	312,167	16	38.6
NORTH DAKOTA	319,000	619,636	632,446	45	98.1	2.1	47	48,196	58,591	43	21.6
OHIO	4,158,000	7,946,627	9,706,397	5	133.4	22.1	16	708,975	897,124	5	26.5
OKLAHOMA	790,000	2,233,351	2,328,284	27	194.7	4.3	43	193,922	248,831	23	28.3
OREGON	414,000	1,521,341	1,768,687	32	327.3	16.3	21	133,021	183,653	30	38.1
PENNSYLVANIA	6,302,000	10,498,012	11,319,366	3	79.6	7.8	38	886,825	1,128,525	3	27.3
RHODE ISLAND	429,000	791,896	859,488	39	100.2	8.5	36	70,418	89,540	37	27.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,340,000	2,117,027	2,382,594	26	77.8	12.5	32	115,005	150,599	34	30.9
SOUTH DAKOTA	402,000	652,740	680,514	41	69.4	4.3	43	55,296	71,513	38	29.3
TENNESSEE	2,021,000	3,291,718	3,567,089	17	76.5	8.4	37	234,884	308,861	17	31.5
TEXAS	3,049,000	7,711,194	9,579,677	6	214.2	24.2	14	513,420	745,391	6	45.2
UTAH	277,000	688,862	890,627	38	221.7	29.3	10	42,418	59,957	42	41.3
VERMONT	344,000	377,747	389,881	48	13.4	3.2	45	39,534	43,741	46	10.6
VIRGINIA	1,854,000	3,318,680	3,966,949	14	114.0	19.5	19	214,524	288,970	20	34.7
WASHINGTON	518,000	2,378,963	2,853,214	23	450.8	19.9	18	211,405	279,045	21	32.0
WEST VIRGINIA	959,000	2,005,552	1,860,421	30	94.0	-7.2	51	138,526	172,516	31	24.5
WISCONSIN	2,069,000	3,434,575	3,951,777	15	91.0	15.1	23	309,917	402,736	13	29.9
WYOMING	93,000	290,529	330,066	49	254.8	13.6	29	18,165	25,908	49	42.6
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	279,000	802,178	763,956	40	173.8	-4.8	49	56,687	69,143	39	22.0
UNITED STATES	76,212,000	151,325,798	179,323,175		135.0	18.5		12,294,698	16,559,580		34.7



# ... Age, Urban-Rural, Density, Totals

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
STATES	AGE (Continued)				URBAN-RURAL POPULATION			DENSITY		AREA		
	POPULATION UNDER 18				Urban	Urban % of Total	Rural	Persons per square mile of land area	Rank	Land Area		Total * Area Square Miles
	1950	1960		Percent Change						Square Miles	Rank	
		Number	Rank									
Ala.	1,163,228	1,290,017	19	10.9	1,791,721	54.8	1,475,019	64.0	27	51,060	28	51,609
Alaska	38,470	88,896	51	131.1	85,767	37.9	140,400	0.4	51	571,065	1	586,400
Ariz.	273,781	517,429	34	89.0	970,616	74.5	331,545	11.5	42	113,575	6	113,909
Ark.	710,146	668,828	31	-5.8	765,303	42.8	1,020,969	34.0	35	52,499	27	53,104
Calif.	2,958,948	5,449,487	1	84.2	13,573,155	86.4	2,144,049	100.4	14	156,573	3	158,693
Colo.	419,527	649,139	32	54.7	1,292,790	73.7	461,157	16.9	41	103,884	8	104,247
Conn.	547,452	860,515	27	57.2	1,985,567	78.3	549,667	517.5	5	4,899	48	5,009
Del.	94,195	163,039	47	73.1	292,788	65.6	153,504	225.6	10	1,978	49	2,057
Fla.	832,249	1,681,274	12	102.0	3,661,383	73.9	1,290,177	91.3	18	54,252	26	58,560
Go.	1,263,309	1,533,144	13	21.4	2,180,236	55.3	1,762,880	67.7	25	58,274	21	58,876
Hawaii	180,879	250,913	44	38.7	483,961	76.5	148,811	98.6	16	6,415	47	6,424
Idaho	214,488	267,884	40	24.9	317,097	47.5	350,094	8.1	46	82,708	11	83,557
Ill.	2,408,243	3,438,973	6	42.8	8,140,315	80.7	1,940,843	180.2	11	55,930	24	56,400
Ind.	1,210,006	1,699,364	11	40.4	2,910,149	62.4	1,752,349	128.9	13	36,185	38	36,291
Iowa	816,154	987,268	25	21.0	1,462,512	53.0	1,295,025	49.2	29	56,032	23	56,290
Kan.	579,750	771,545	29	33.1	1,328,741	61.0	849,870	26.6	38	82,048	13	82,264
Ky.	1,059,199	1,140,169	21	7.6	1,353,215	44.5	1,684,941	76.2	22	39,863	36	40,395
La.	971,472	1,315,356	17	35.4	2,060,606	63.3	1,196,416	72.2	23	45,106	32	48,523
Maine	295,920	349,093	38	18.0	497,114	51.3	472,151	31.3	37	31,012	39	33,215
Md.	715,953	1,136,069	22	58.7	2,253,832	72.7	846,857	314.0	7	9,874	42	10,577
Mass.	1,286,520	1,708,825	10	32.8	4,302,530	83.6	846,048	654.5	4	7,867	45	8,257
Mich.	2,001,576	2,958,723	7	47.8	5,739,132	73.4	2,084,062	137.2	12	57,019	22	58,216
Minn.	948,000	1,283,378	20	35.4	2,122,566	62.2	1,291,298	42.7	32	80,009	14	84,068
Miss.	857,766	904,676	26	5.5	820,805	37.7	1,357,336	46.1	30	47,223	31	47,716
Mo.	1,149,500	1,459,121	15	26.9	2,876,557	66.6	1,443,256	62.5	28	69,138	18	69,686
Mont.	194,930	260,408	42	33.6	338,457	50.2	336,310	4.6	48	145,736	4	147,138
Neb.	406,405	499,907	35	23.0	776,053	54.3	645,277	18.4	39	76,612	15	77,227
Nev.	47,010	99,535	50	111.7	200,704	70.4	84,575	2.6	50	109,788	7	110,540
N. H.	157,731	210,415	46	33.4	353,766	58.3	253,155	67.3	26	9,014	44	9,304
N. J.	1,293,192	2,010,150	8	55.4	5,374,369	88.6	692,413	806.6	3	7,521	46	7,836
N. M.	271,323	409,211	36	50.8	626,479	65.9	324,544	7.8	47	121,510	5	121,666
N. Y.	3,879,047	5,336,247	2	37.6	14,331,925	85.4	2,450,379	350.1	6	47,939	30	49,576
N. C.	1,529,805	1,774,576	9	16.0	1,801,921	39.5	2,754,234	92.9	17	49,067	29	52,712
N. D.	223,647	251,633	43	12.5	222,708	35.2	409,738	9.1	44	69,457	17	70,665
Ohio	2,352,030	3,508,076	5	49.2	7,123,162	73.4	2,583,235	236.9	9	40,972	35	41,222
Okla.	748,802	815,138	28	8.9	1,464,786	62.9	863,498	33.8	39	68,887	19	69,919
Ore.	461,953	630,627	33	36.5	1,100,122	62.2	668,565	18.4	36	96,248	10	96,981
Pa.	3,056,467	3,815,036	3	24.8	8,102,051	71.6	3,217,315	251.5	8	45,007	33	45,333
R. I.	215,456	281,344	39	30.6	742,897	86.4	116,591	812.4	2	1,058	50	1,214
S. C.	854,250	992,476	24	16.2	981,386	41.2	1,401,208	78.7	20	30,272	40	31,055
S. D.	221,181	262,163	41	18.5	267,180	39.3	413,334	8.9	45	76,378	16	77,047
Tenn.	1,150,097	1,314,260	18	14.3	1,864,828	52.3	1,702,261	85.4	19	41,762	34	42,244
Texas	2,596,129	3,638,656	4	40.2	7,187,470	75.0	2,392,207	36.4	34	262,840	2	267,339
Utah	265,172	382,085	37	44.1	667,158	74.9	223,469	10.8	43	82,339	12	84,916
Vt.	122,637	142,298	48	16.0	149,921	38.5	239,960	42.0	33	9,276	43	9,609
Va.	1,114,879	1,464,682	14	31.4	2,204,913	55.6	1,762,036	99.6	15	39,838	37	40,815
Wash.	715,337	1,027,307	23	43.6	1,943,249	68.1	909,965	42.8	31	66,709	20	68,192
W. Va.	739,855	702,345	30	-5.1	711,101	38.2	1,149,320	77.3	21	24,079	41	24,181
Wis.	1,071,414	1,453,124	16	35.6	2,522,179	63.8	1,429,598	72.2	23	54,705	25	56,154
Wyo.	97,159	127,556	49	31.3	187,551	56.8	142,515	3.4	49	97,411	9	97,914
D. C.	184,805	219,635	45	18.8	763,956	100.0	000	12,523.9	1	61	51	69
U. S.	46,967,444	64,202,010		36.7	125,268,750	69.9	54,054,425	50.5		3,548,974		3,615,211

\*Land area plus inland water area.

CHART II

## Negro Population in Cities

Following are the population figures for the 25 largest U.S. cities as of April 1, 1960. In each case, total population, Negro population and Negro percentages are shown for both the standard metropolitan statistical area as determined by the Census Bureau, and for the central city only.

Cities	Total	Negro	% of total population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
New York, N.Y.	10,694,633	1,227,625	11.5%
Central city	7,781,984	1,087,931	14.0
Chicago, Ill.	6,220,913	890,154	14.3
Central city	3,550,404	812,637	22.9
Los Angeles - Long Beach, Calif.	6,742,696	464,717	6.9
Los Angeles Central City	2,479,015	334,916	13.5
Long Beach Central City	344,168	9,531	2.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,342,897	671,304	15.5
Central city	2,002,512	529,240	26.4
Detroit, Michigan	3,762,360	558,870	14.9
Central city	1,670,144	482,223	28.9
Baltimore, Maryland	1,727,023	378,575	21.9
Central city	939,024	326,589	34.8
Houston, Texas	1,243,158	246,351	19.8
Central city	938,219	215,037	22.9
Cleveland, Ohio	1,796,595	257,273	14.3
Central city	876,050	250,818	28.6
Washington, D.C. - Md., - Va.	2,001,897	487,183	24.3
Central city	763,956	411,737	53.9
St. Louis, Mo. - Ill.	2,060,103	294,873	14.3
Central city	750,026	214,377	28.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,194,290	63,170	5.3
Central city	741,324	62,458	8.4
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	2,783,359	238,754	8.6
San Francisco Central City	740,316	74,383	10.0
Oakland Central City	367,548	83,618	22.8
Boston, Mass.	2,589,301	77,781	3.0
Central city	697,197	63,165	9.1
Dallas, Texas	1,083,601	155,488	14.3
Central city	679,684	129,242	19.0
New Orleans, La.	868,480	267,478	30.8
Central city	627,525	233,514	37.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,405,435	161,499	6.7
Central city	604,332	100,692	16.7
San Antonio, Texas	687,151	45,314	6.6
Central city	587,718	41,605	7.1
San Diego	1,033,011	39,397	3.8
Central city	573,224	34,435	6.0
Seattle, Wash.	1,107,213	28,261	2.6
Central city	557,087	26,901	4.8
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,306,957	82,910	6.3
Central city	532,759	70,904	13.3
Cincinnati, Ohio - Ky.	1,071,624	128,121	12.0
Central city	502,550	108,754	21.6
Memphis, Tenn.	627,019	227,445	36.3
Central city	497,524	184,320	37.0
Denver, Colo.	929,383	31,548	3.4
Central city	493,887	31,066	6.3
Atlanta, Ga.	1,017,188	231,474	22.8
Central city	487,455	186,464	38.3
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	1,482,030	20,702	1.4
Minneapolis Central City	482,872	11,785	2.4
St. Paul Central City	313,411	8,240	2.6

CHART III

## Negro Population by State

STATES	1950	1960		NUMERICAL CHANGE
		Number	Rank	
ALABAMA	979,617	980,271	7	654
ALASKA	---	6,771	41	---
ARIZONA	25,974	43,403	32	17,429
ARKANSAS	426,639	388,787	21	-37,852
CALIFORNIA	462,172	883,861	9	421,689
COLORADO	20,177	39,992	33	19,815
CONNECTICUT	53,472	107,449	26	53,977
DELAWARE	43,598	60,688	30	17,090
FLORIDA	603,101	880,186	10	277,085
GEORGIA	1,062,762	1,122,596	3	59,834
HAWAII	---	4,943	42	---
IDAHO	1,050	1,502	47	452
ILLINOIS	645,980	1,037,470	6	391,490
INDIANA	174,168	269,275	22	95,107
IOWA	19,692	25,354	35	5,662
KANSAS	73,158	91,445	27	18,287
KENTUCKY	201,921	215,949	23	14,028
LOUISIANA	882,428	1,039,207	5	156,779
MAINE	1,221	3,318	44	2,097
MARYLAND	385,972	518,410	17	132,438
MASSACHUSETTS	73,171	111,842	25	38,671
MICHIGAN	442,296	717,581	15	275,285
MINNESOTA	14,022	22,263	36	8,241
MISSISSIPPI	986,494	915,743	8	-70,751
MISSOURI	297,088	390,853	20	93,765
MONTANA	1,232	1,467	48	235
NEBRASKA	19,234	29,262	34	10,028
NEVADA	4,302	13,484	40	9,182
NEW HAMPSHIRE	731	1,903	46	1,172
NEW JERSEY	318,565	514,875	18	196,310
NEW MEXICO	8,408	17,063	39	8,655
NEW YORK	918,191	1,417,511	1	449,320
NORTH CAROLINA	1,047,353	1,116,021	4	68,668
NORTH DAKOTA	257	777	50	520
OHIO	513,072	786,097	14	273,025
OKLAHOMA	145,503	153,084	24	7,581
OREGON	11,529	18,133	38	6,604
PENNSYLVANIA	638,485	852,750	11	214,265
RHODE ISLAND	13,903	18,332	37	4,429
SOUTH CAROLINA	822,077	829,291	12	7,214
SOUTH DAKOTA	727	1,114	49	387
TENNESSEE	530,603	586,876	16	56,273
TEXAS	977,458	1,187,125	2	209,667
UTAH	2,729	4,148	43	1,419
VERMONT	443	519	51	76
VIRGINIA	734,211	816,258	13	82,047
WASHINGTON	30,691	48,738	31	18,047
WEST VIRGINIA	114,867	89,378	28	-25,489
WISCONSIN	28,182	74,546	29	46,364
WYOMING	2,557	2,183	45	-374
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	280,803	411,737	19	130,934
UNITED STATES	15,042,286 <sup>2</sup>	18,871,831		3,829,545

<sup>1</sup> No data collected in 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Not including Alaska and Hawaii.

## HOUSING IMPROVEMENT SHOWN

The quality of the nation's housing showed marked improvement in the 10 years since 1950, according to advance reports of the 1960 Census. Of the 58.3 million housing units surveyed in 1960, 46.9 million were classified as sound, 8.4 million as deteriorating and 3 million as dilapidated. The 1950 Census found 4.3 million of the total 45.9 million dwelling units to be dilapidated.

The Census Bureau used the following standards in judging the condition of housing units in 1960:

**SOUND** -- Has no defects, or slight defects -- such as lack of paint or plaster and wall cracks -- that can be repaired easily.

**DETERIORATING** -- Has one or more defects that must be corrected if the unit is to provide safe shelter. Examples: shaky porch steps, rotted window sills and frames.

**DILAPIDATED** -- Has one or more critical defects which indicate continued neglect and serious damage to the structure.

Housing units were further classified as to the adequacy of their plumbing facilities. A total of 10.9 million units in 1960 were either dilapidated or lacked hot or cold running water or a toilet, bath or shower for the exclusive use of the occupants. This compares with a figure of 16.4 million units in similar condition in 1950.

The portion of sound housing units with all plumbing facilities was above the national average of 73 percent in 20 states and below it in 30. California led all states with 85.7 percent. Mississippi was the only state in which the portion of sound units fully equipped with plumbing (43.9 percent) was exceeded by that of units either dilapidated or lacking at least one plumbing facility (49.2 percent).

The number of dilapidated housing units occupied by non-whites declined between 1950 and 1960. At the same time the number of non-white units that were not dilapidated and contained all plumbing facilities more than doubled.

Of the 5.2 million non-white housing units in 1960, 2.8 million or 55 percent were listed as sound, 1.5 million (29 percent) as deteriorating and 900,000 (16 percent) as dilapidated. Altogether there were 1.8 million more non-white housing units in 1960 than in 1950 that were not dilapidated and were fully equipped with plumbing.

### Housing at a Glance

April 1, 1960

	1960	1950
All Housing Units	58,323,672	45,983,398*
non-dilapidated	47,371,663	28,102,478
dilapidated or lacking some plumbing facilities	10,952,009	16,399,710
Owner-occupied	32,796,087	23,559,966*
non-dilapidated	28,918,411	15,926,885
dilapidated or lacking some plumbing facilities	3,877,676	7,124,272
Renter-occupied	20,224,973	19,266,315*
non-dilapidated	15,283,281	11,012,618
dilapidated or lacking some plumbing facilities	4,941,692	7,669,370

\*Condition of plumbing facilities not reported for some units.

## State Housing Breakdown

April 1, 1960

STATES	NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS	PERCENT SOUND WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	PERCENT WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BUT DETERIORATING	PERCENT DILAPIDATED OR LACKING ONE OR MORE PLUMBING FACILITIES
Ala.	967,595	53.0%	7.2%	39.8%
Alaska	67,193	56.5	9.6	33.9
Ariz.	415,834	75.3	8.8	15.9
Ark.	586,552	47.4	7.7	44.9
Calif.	5,464,786	85.7	7.1	7.2
Colo.	594,527	75.2	8.6	16.2
Conn.	818,544	83.8	7.0	9.2
Del.	143,725	79.6	6.7	13.7
Fla.	1,776,591	77.6	5.9	16.5
Go.	1,170,001	57.7	7.1	35.2
Hawaii	165,506	68.9	10.5	20.6
Idaho	223,533	71.1	11.5	17.4
Ill.	3,275,566	76.9	7.8	15.3
Ind.	1,503,180	72.0	8.8	19.2
Iowa	905,295	68.5	9.6	21.9
Kan.	740,343	70.7	11.0	18.3
Ky.	925,572	52.6	6.2	41.2
La.	978,452	60.3	8.3	31.4
Maine	364,617	60.4	7.5	32.1
Ma.	934,554	80.4	7.1	12.5
Mass.	1,690,745	80.0	8.3	11.7
Mich.	2,548,363	77.9	8.4	13.7
Minn.	1,119,271	69.4	6.8	23.8
Miss.	628,945	43.9	6.9	49.2
Mo.	1,491,169	64.8	7.5	27.7
Ment.	233,310	66.5	10.4	23.1
Neb.	472,950	70.9	9.6	19.5
Nev.	101,623	80.1	8.0	11.9
N. H.	224,440	71.4	9.3	19.3
N. J.	1,998,796	84.1	7.4	8.5
N. M.	281,976	68.3	8.6	23.1
N. Y.	5,695,431	80.5	9.2	10.3
N. C.	1,322,957	56.1	6.7	37.2
N. D.	194,597	58.8	6.1	35.1
Ohio	3,040,915	76.8	8.5	14.7
Okla.	815,685	65.1	11.5	23.4
Ore.	622,861	75.5	11.6	12.9
Pa.	3,581,642	77.5	9.0	13.5
R. I.	286,757	77.6	6.9	15.5
S. C.	678,379	53.6	6.5	39.9
S. D.	216,449	60.4	7.9	31.7
Tenn.	1,084,365	56.4	7.1	36.5
Texas	3,152,657	67.9	9.8	22.3
Utah	262,670	81.0	10.5	8.5
Vt.	136,307	67.1	11.1	21.8
Va.	1,170,515	65.3	5.8	28.9
Wash.	1,009,519	77.5	10.2	12.3
W. Va.	574,357	55.6	9.4	35.0
Wis.	1,288,318	74.1	7.2	18.7
Wyo.	113,096	70.5	10.7	18.8
D. C.	262,641	83.3	6.9	9.8
U.S.	58,323,672	73.0%	8.2%	18.8%

## GOVERNORSHIP RACE POSES DILEMMA FOR NIXON

The 1962 California governorship race poses a dilemma for former Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Equally compelling political considerations seem to dictate that he either should or should not plunge into the race against Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown (D). Despite published reports to the contrary, Nixon has not yet made a decision and will probably not do so until the end of the year.

## Background

Following his defeat for the Presidency, Nixon was faced with the choice of either returning to California and immersing himself in that state's political wars, or accepting the presidency of a university or large business firm and avoiding day-to-day state politics.

Nixon chose to return to California and assume the leadership of the state's Republican party. A major reason for Nixon's decision was his feeling that the Republican party must be revitalized from the grass roots up if it is to remain an effective force in California -- where Democrats vastly outnumber Republicans in registration -- or in the nation as a whole.

Once he had made his basic decision to return to California, Nixon had automatically set the stage for the tough decision he now faces: should he personally take on the job of being the Republican standard bearer in the 1962 gubernatorial campaign?

In extensive interviews with California political analysts and leaders of both parties, including close associates of the former Vice President, Congressional Quarterly heard innumerable reasons why Nixon should enter the governorship race -- and innumerable reasons why he should not. Here are some of the major considerations, pro and con:

## Reasons for Running

1. The governorship would give Nixon a way to use the governmental talents which he accumulated during four years in the U.S. House, two years in the U.S. Senate and eight years as Vice President.

2. Incumbency of an important office is essential to a man who wishes to remain in the public eye. The governorship of California, a state which will soon have more population than any other in the Union, would be ideal for this purpose. Nixon's potential future rivals for a Republican Presidential nomination, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), both hold important high offices.

3. The California governorship would provide Nixon with an ideal forum from which to exert the leadership of the national Republican party to which he would normally be heir as the last Presidential nominee. But if he pledged to serve a complete term when he ran for Governor, Nixon could not be forced to run for President in 1964, a nomination he would probably not want if President Kennedy were very popular at that time, and in view of the two-term pattern set by most recent Presidents.

4. If Nixon wishes to lead the California Republican party to victory in 1962, there is probably no better way

to do so than to head the statewide ticket himself. Nixon April 20 said, "I consider (the California governorship) race the most important one in 1962.... I have assumed the role of party leader in California and I believe it is my responsibility to see that we elect a Republican Governor, re-elect a Republican Senator and a majority of Republican Congressmen. I intend to do whatever is necessary to see that is done." California political observers generally believe Nixon is the only man who could defeat Brown or lead the Republican ticket to victory. Thus he seems to be the logical candidate by his own definition. His candidacy at the head of the GOP ticket might help to offset the potential adverse effects on Republican fortunes of the redistricting of Assembly and Congressional seats recently carried out by the Democratic-controlled Legislature. Nixon will be under pressure from influential circles of the California Republican party -- including heavy contributors -- to make the race and "save the party" in California.

5. A California poll taken in February 1961 showed that Nixon could beat Brown by a comfortable margin. The poll, taken under Republican auspices, showed 51.6 percent for Nixon, 38.5 percent for Brown and 9.9 percent undecided. (The same poll showed San Francisco Mayor George Christopher (R) running about even with Brown.) Four times before -- once for Senator, once for President and twice for Vice President -- Nixon has carried California. His statements since the 1960 election have not showed any sharp partisanship which would alienate the nominally Democratic voters of California whose support is essential to a Republican candidate. Many Democrats and independents might be expected to support Nixon again -- some because they sympathized with his close loss to Mr. Kennedy in the Presidential election, some to keep him in public life, and some who might be dissatisfied with the Kennedy Administration and would use a vote for Nixon to show their dissatisfaction.

6. With Nixon at its head, the Republican party might field an attractive 1962 statewide ticket, geographically well-balanced with candidates from different areas of the

## Nixon References

For information on Nixon's past and recent activities, see:

The Public Records of Richard M. Nixon and Henry Cabot Lodge, Part II of the August 12, 1960 Weekly Report.

1960 electoral vote, 1961 Weekly Report p. 52. California Republican party leadership and possible candidacy for Governor -- Weekly Report pp. 396, 439.

Comments on Kennedy Administration -- Weekly Report p. 815, 956.

Complete Returns of the 1960 Elections, including Presidential returns nationally, by state and by Congressional district, Part II of March 10, 1961 Weekly Report.



state. From the vote-heavy Southern area would be Nixon, whose home is in the Los Angeles area; Thomas H. Kuchel of Anaheim, seeking re-election to the U.S. Senate; and William Burke of Los Angeles, the national commander of the American Legion, who is a likely candidate for state controller. From the North would be former State Sen. Richard J. Dolwig of Redwood City or former Assemblyman Casper Weinberger of San Francisco, both potential candidates for attorney general; Mayor Christopher of San Francisco for lieutenant governor; and Frank M. Jordan of Sacramento, seeking re-election as secretary of state.

7. Brown has suffered from unfavorable public reaction to some of his moves, especially his alleged procrastination in connection with the Caryl Chessman execution in 1960.

### Reasons for Not Running

The reasons for Nixon not to run appear to be just as compelling:

1. He might possibly be defeated in the governorship race, thus losing his leadership role both in California and in the national Republican party and probably ending, for a long time, any hopes of another Republican Presidential nomination or any other important nomination. Although the February 1961 poll showed Nixon 13 percentage points ahead of Brown, the poll was taken not long after the 1960 Presidential election, with all the publicity it brought Nixon, and before Nixon had been forced to commit himself on specific California political issues. Also, most California observers believe that Brown's popularity was at a far lower point earlier in the year than it is today. The Chessman case, for instance, is 14 months away.

2. In 1963, for the first time in decades, the Democrats will be fielding an almost complete slate of incumbents. This and the pro-Democratic redistricting will give the Democrats an advantage they have not enjoyed in many years.

3. Nixon is known to feel that if he were to be elected Governor, he could not be a candidate for the 1964 Republican Presidential nomination. The voters of the state, he reportedly feels, would expect him to fill out at least one complete term and might not elect him without such an assurance in advance. Nixon Feb. 7 was quoted as saying, "Under no circumstances will I run for Governor of California and run for President in 1964. If I win, I will serve the complete term. I can wait eight years but in that time I have to have something to do -- publicly." Thus if Nixon were to announce for Governor in January 1962, pledging to serve a full four-year term if elected, he would not be free to seek the 1964 Presidential nomination -- even if President Kennedy's political position were to deteriorate rapidly and decisively in the period preceding the 1964 election, thus making that year's GOP nomination a valuable prize.

4. New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) will be running for re-election in 1962, and current predictions indicate he may win a very large plurality. If Nixon were to run in California and win by a small plurality, unfavorable comparisons to the Rockefeller vote would inevitably be made. Such comparisons might be harmful to Nixon's standing in California and to his future national ambitions.

5. Nixon is known to feel that international relations are his important specialty. As Governor, he would be immersed in state issues and not have the time to keep

abreast of international developments so that he can speak with authority about international politics.

6. Members of the liberal wing of the Democratic party -- especially in Southern California -- continue their strong, unrelenting antagonism toward Nixon. This antagonism, based on objections to Nixon's campaign tactics in his 1946 House race against Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D) and his 1950 Senate race against Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D), appears to be so deeply ingrained that Nixon could never redeem himself in the eyes of these critics. Some of them told CQ they would do all they could to prevent Nixon from ever again holding a high public office. Their sentiment appeared to be reflected in a March 5 statement of Sen. Clair Engle (D Calif.): "We have owed Richard Milhous Nixon a beating in this state for a long time. If he runs in 1962, we will defeat him for Governor and utterly destroy his Presidential ambition." Many California Democratic leaders told CQ it would be easier to organize a strong Democratic campaign for Brown's re-election, with Nixon the candidate, than it would be if the Republicans nominated any other man. (Nixon supporters tend to discount the effectiveness of the strong anti-Nixon sentiment, saying that if such sentiment was not enough to carry California for Kennedy over Nixon, it would not be strong enough to carry the state for Brown over Nixon.)

7. The California Legislature, currently under Democratic control by a 47-33 margin in the Assembly and 30-10 in the Senate, may be expected to remain under Democratic control for several years to come. The recent redistricting of Assembly seats is expected to reduce the Republicans to less than 30 seats in that body. A Democratic Legislature could be expected to place every obstacle in Nixon's path as Governor in order to thwart his Presidential ambitions. Thus it might be extremely difficult for Nixon to build the record of accomplishment as Governor which he would want in order to win re-election as Governor in 1966 and to win the Presidential nomination and election in 1968.

8. Republicans admit privately that they have few solid issues on which to fight the Brown administration in 1962. Gov. Brown, despite his sometimes unforceful public image, has generally been quite successful in winning Legislature approval of his programs. Republicans feel they have very limited ground on which to attack Brown in regard to such standard California issues as narcotics control, water problems, taxation and balancing of the state budget. Barring the unexpected development of a new issue in the coming year, the Republicans may be left with no appealing issues on which to attack the incumbent administration. The chief fear of Democrats and hope of Republicans is that Brown may make another "boner" such as his handling of the Chessman case. In that event, California political observers agree, Brown's chances of re-election would be sharply reduced.

### Prospects

Most California observers believe that Nixon's March 11 statement, in which he said that he would not be a candidate for Governor, was a tactical move to relieve himself of any early decision. (Weekly Report p. 439) His political enemies charge that he has already decided to run and is simply playing "coy." Nixon's close associates vigorously deny any such suggestion, and it is not shared by most political observers in the state.

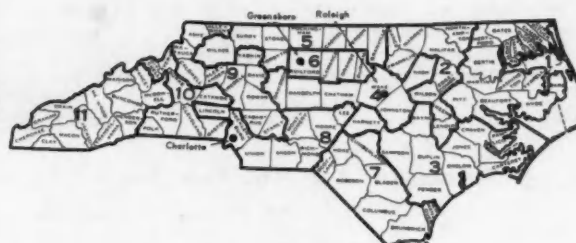
Men close to Nixon say that he would honestly prefer not to run for Governor and that he would endorse

(Continued on p. 1180)



## Redistricting Report

# North Carolina - One Seat Loss



### CURRENT DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	INCUMBENT	POPULATION*
1	Herbert C. Bonner (D)	253,511
2	L.H. Fountain (D)	313,728
3	David N. Henderson (D)	382,124
4	Harold D. Cooley (D)	442,059
5	Ralph J. Scott (D)	408,992
6	Horace R. Kornegay (D)	487,159
7	Alton Lennon (D)	455,630
8	A. Paul Kitchin (D)	396,369
9	Hugh Alexander (D)	364,561
10	Charles Raper Jonas (R)	452,732
11	Basil L. Whitener (D)	307,575
12	Roy A. Taylor (D)	291,715

STATE AVERAGE 338,494

### NEW DISTRICTS

DISTRICT NUMBER	INCUMBENT	POPULATION*	VARIATION FROM AVERAGE	1960 CONGRESS VOTE†
				Dem. GOP
1	Bonner (D)	277,861	-32.9%	87.1% 12.9%
2	Fountain (D)	350,135	-15.5	87.2 12.8
3	Henderson (D)	430,360	+ 3.9	70.6 29.4
4	Cooley (D)	460,795	+11.3	60.2 39.8
5	Scott (D)	454,261	+ 9.7	55.2 44.8
6	Kornegay (D)	487,159	+17.6	59.6 40.4
7	Lennon (D)	448,933	+ 8.4	78.8 21.2
8	Kitchin (D)			
	Jonas (R)	491,461	+18.7	52.3 47.7
9	Alexander (D)	404,093	- 2.7	51.3 48.7
10	Whitener (D)	390,020	- 5.8	51.9 48.1
11	Taylor (D)	361,077	-12.8	52.7 47.3

NEW STATE AVERAGE 414,196

\*Based on final 1960 Census figures.

†Based on the official vote received by major party Congressional candidates within the area of the newly-created districts.

**T**HE North Carolina General Assembly June 15 enacted into law a bill reducing the state from 12 to 11 Congressional districts in accordance with the 1960 Census apportionment. North Carolina's population grew by 494,929 or 12.2 percent between 1950 (4,061,929) and 1960 (4,556,155). The increase was not enough, in light of a national population increase of 18.5 percent, to prevent a one-seat loss.

The redistricting bill, pushed through the Democratic-controlled General Assembly over the violent protests of the small Republican minority and over strong objections from segments of the North Carolina press, gerrymandered Central and Western North Carolina in an attempt to cause the defeat of the state's sole Republican Congressman, Rep. Charles Raper Jonas. The new 8th District (South Piedmont) was drawn to include the home counties of both Jonas and incumbent Demo-

cratic Rep. A. Paul Kitchin. The counties of the new 8th District cast 52.3 percent of their vote for Democratic Congressional candidates in 1960, so that Kitchin will have an initial advantage in the expected clash between him and Jonas in 1962. In order to throw Jonas into the same district with Kitchin and create a likely Democratic majority, the Legislature made the new 8th the state's most heavily populated district. It will have 77 percent more population than the Safe Democratic 1st District (Coastal Plain).

Creation of the new 8th District with a Democratic majority made it necessary, however, for the Legislature to reshuffle other Piedmont and Western Hills districts in such a way as to increase Republican strength (based on the 1960 Congress vote) from 46.9 percent to 48.7 percent in the 9th District, currently held by Rep. Hugh Q. Alexander (D), and from 38.9 to 48.1 percent in the

10th District, in which Rep. Basil L. Whitener (D) is the incumbent. North Carolina observers anticipate strong Republican bids in these districts in future years.

Before approving the Jonas-Kitchin solution, the State Senate's redistricting committee had considered plans which would have caused the elimination of one Congressional seat in the Eastern, coastal areas which are lightly populated and strongly Democratic. Various plans would have placed Reps. Harold D. Cooley (D) and L.H. Fountain (D) or Fountain and David N. Henderson (D) -- all Easterners -- in the same district. State Senators from the East, an area which benefits from current malapportionment of the Senate, were able to block any of these solutions and May 18 secured Senate committee approval of a motion stipulating that any redistricting plan must throw Jonas into a district with an incumbent Democratic Representative. Serious consideration was then given to creating a district forcing Jonas to oppose Whitener, but Gov. Terry Sanford (D) and other liberal Democratic leaders reportedly opposed this plan because they feared Whitener, a more conservative Democrat, might defeat Jonas and then loom as a strong gubernatorial candidate in 1964. Sanford later endorsed and called "fair" the plan placing Jonas and Kitchin in the same district. The Jonas-Kitchin solution was acceptable to Eastern Democratic leaders because it left the Congressional districts in their area virtually untouched, despite declining population. The solution was reportedly acceptable to Sanford and the liberal wing of the Democratic party because it promised the political demise of either Jonas or Kitchin, both of whom are strong conservatives and generally oppose Kennedy Administration domestic policy bills in the House.

During Senate debate May 26, Democrats from the Piedmont (Central North Carolina) opposed the Kitchin-Jonas solution on the grounds it would give the Republican party a chance to cry "foul." "This will compound the problem of the Democratic party in the Piedmont," State Sen. R.F. Van Landingham (D Davidson) said. "It will hurt us materially and give the Republicans a built-in campaign issue."

Some defenders of the Jonas-Kitchin solution said it was not a gerrymander. Sen. John Jordan Jr. (D Wake) said that since Jonas was allowed to keep Mecklenburg County, his strongest Republican county, the plan "strips those who would charge gerrymandering of their charges." (Mecklenburg, however, is one of the two connecting counties between Lincoln, which is Jonas' home, and Anson, which is Kitchin's home county. An examination of the state map shows no way of joining the two men in one relatively contiguous district without including Mecklenburg.)

Sen. Lindsay Warren (D Beaufort), a former U.S. Representative (1925-40) and one of the bill's principal authors, said there was no requirement that Congressional districts have equality of population and that Congress, in 1929, had removed such a requirement from the law. Warren said the Jonas-Kitchin solution was "a Democratic bill" and that "those who sit at the table of the party and eat its bread" should support the bill.

The Jonas-Kitchin solution enjoyed clear sailing in the House. Rep. Ed Kemp (D Guilford), chairman of the House redistricting committee, said, "If we are going to solve it by gerrymandering, this (the Jonas-Kitchin solution) is as good as any." (Final House approval came June 15. The bill, under North Carolina law, did not require the Governor's signature.)

Jonas June 15 said he was "surprised" that the Assembly would "ignore population, geography, community of interests and other fair criteria and rearrange Congressional district lines on the basis of partisan politics and personalities. The people of our state deserve better treatment than this at the hands of their legislature." He said he was "not ready to say" whether he intends to run from the new district.

Kitchin said the Assembly's action was "highly displeasing" to many people of the Piedmont area and may "ultimately enhance materially" Republican strength in North Carolina. He also did not say whether he would seek election from the new 8th District.

The Charlotte Observer June 16 said the image of the Democratic party had been diminished in the state through the action. "North Carolina lost a Congressman because the East either lost population or failed to gain as fast as the rest of the state and the rest of the country," the paper said. "But when it came time to redistrict, the East, which dominates the General Assembly, kept its Congressmen. The Piedmont has the people.... But it does not have the votes in Raleigh. And it will have one less vote in the U.S. House of Representatives.... That (the North Carolina Democratic party) will now stoop to unfair and dishonorable tactics of this kind is a sign of desperation and decay."

## District Characteristics

The 1st District (Northeast - Coastal Plain) is primarily agricultural with tobacco, corn, peanuts and hogs the principal products. There is considerable commercial fishing along the outer banks. Tourism and recreation are important. The district has a sizable Negro population. Major urban centers are Greenville and Elizabeth City. (Incumbent Bonner; Safe Democratic)

The 2nd District (North - Coastal Plain) depends primarily on income from tobacco, cotton, peanuts and hogs in addition to food processing plants. The district has a large Negro population. Part of the city of Rocky Mt. lies within the district. (Incumbent Fountain; Safe Democratic)

The 3rd District (Central Coastal Plain) is primarily agricultural with important tobacco, corn and peanut crops plus hog raising. A seaport is located at Moorehead City. The Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point Marine Bases and the Seymour Johnson Air Force Base are within the district. (Incumbent Henderson; Safe Democratic)

The 4th District (Central Piedmont and Coastal Plain) has mixed agriculture (poultry, livestock, cotton, tobacco) and manufacturing (textiles, furniture). Chatham is the principal manufacturing center. Raleigh, the state capital and home of North Carolina State University, is the principal city. (Incumbent Cooley; Safe Democratic)

The 5th District (North Piedmont) counts textile and furniture manufacturing, tobacco growing and tobacco preparation among its major industries. Winston-Salem is the largest city. (Incumbent Scott; Leans Democratic)

The 6th District (North Central Piedmont) has major textile and tobacco preparation industries plus some dairy and tobacco farming. Greensboro is a principal rail and truck distribution center. Organized labor has growing influence in the area. Duke University and the University of North Carolina are located in the district. Major cities include Durham, Greensboro, Burlington and High Point. (Incumbent Kornegay; Safe Democratic)



The 7th District (South Coastal Plain) is primarily agricultural, with tobacco and cotton major crops. Wilmington is an important seaport. Fayetteville is the other major city. Fort Bragg is located in the district. (Incumbent Lennon; Safe Democratic)

The 8th District (South Piedmont) includes Charlotte, largest city in the state. Principal income is derived from manufacturing (textiles and light service industries) and agriculture (dairy farming, poultry, grains). (Incumbents Jonas and Kitchin; Doubtful)

The 9th District (Central Piedmont, Western Mountains) has mixed manufacturing (textiles, furniture) and farming (grains, dairy farming, poultry and hogs). (Incumbent Alexander; Doubtful)

The 10th District (Western Piedmont and Mountains) counts textiles and furniture manufacturing as its principal cities. There is also some dairy and livestock raising. (Incumbent Whitener; Leans Democratic)

The 11th District (Western Mountains) has diversified light industry including some defense contractors (electronics, etc.). Tourism is important. The Cherokee Indian Reservation and part of the Smoky Mountains National Park are within the district. Asheville is the principal city. (Incumbent Taylor; Leans Democratic to Doubtful)

## Political Line-up

Six districts -- the new 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th -- continue to be rated Safe Democratic.

The new 5th District, in which Rep. Ralph J. Scott (D) is the incumbent, continues to Lean Democratic despite some growth of Republican strength.

The new 8th District, in which Jonas and Kitchin will face each other, will be rated Doubtful. The 1960 Congressional vote in the counties of the district showed a slight Democratic edge, but Jonas has shown in past campaigns that he can overcome major obstacles. In 1955 the General Assembly passed a law changing voting laws to make it more difficult for Democratic voters to split their tickets for Jonas. The law provided that if a voter marked an "X" in the Democratic circle at the top of the ballot and then crossed over to the Republican side to mark an "X" for Jonas for Congress, the vote would not only be denied Jonas but would actually be credited to his Democratic opponent. Jonas campaigned on the issue in 1956 and won the greatest majority (62.5 percent of the vote) of his career. In 1960 Jonas received 58.6 percent of the vote in his old district. Jonas' major obstacle in 1962 may be to show any clear ideological split between himself and Kitchin, who shares his generally conservative views.

The new 9th District, Alexander's, will be rated Doubtful. Strong Republican areas have been added to a district in which Alexander has won by very narrow margins in several past campaigns.

The new 10th District, Whitener's, is rated Leaning Democratic because of Whitener's strong personal organization in the District and his relatively conservative views which would not leave a Republican challenger much scope for an attack on Whitener's voting record.

The new 11th District, Taylor's, is rated Leaning Democratic to Doubtful. There has been a steady growth of Republican strength in this area over the past decade, and Taylor won re-election by a margin of only two percentage points in 1960.

## YOUNG REPUBLICANS

A shift toward the position held by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) was noted at the biennial convention of the Young Republican National Federation held June 21-25 in Minneapolis. A number of policy resolutions adopted by the convention were closer to Goldwater's position than that of other party leaders. A candidate supported by Goldwater forces, however, was defeated for the post of national chairman. Robert Hughes of Indiana, the "conservative" candidate for the chairmanship, was defeated by Leonard J. Nadasdy of Minneapolis, who was backed by the California and New York delegations and was considered the more "moderate" candidate. Nadasdy said he was a "conservative Republican but not tied to any candidate."

The convention June 24 passed resolutions advocating the termination of financial aid to the United Nations and consideration of withdrawal by the United States if Communist China is admitted to the U.N.; the establishment of an embargo on trade with Russia and all satellite countries, including Cuba; enforcement of state right-to-work laws; and making the Social Security System voluntary. The convention opposed all federal school aid and health insurance plans.

Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in a June 24 speech to the convention, said U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations could precipitate "the kind of chaotic situation that could lead to the destruction of civilization as we know it. What we have to do is to stay in the United Nations and fight our battles within it." He said the resurgence of conservatism within the Republican party "can be a useful force for the party and the country, provided the conservatism is intelligent and not limited to clichés. But the Republican party cannot and must not become the instrument for extremists."

Nixon said if the Republican party should "fail to make substantial gains" in the 1962 Congressional and gubernatorial elections, "it will be because we beat ourselves due to a flare-up of an old Republican malady -- cannibalism."

Sen. Goldwater also addressed the convention.

## NIXON

(Continued from p. 1177)

one of the other possible Republican nominees if he thought that man had enough political strength to defeat Brown in the general election. The most talked-of potential nominees, if Nixon chooses not to run, are Mayor Christopher and Assembly Minority Floor Leader Joseph C. Shell (Los Angeles). It is believed likely that Nixon might prefer Christopher, a middle-of-the-road Republican, to Shell, a strong conservative. Other possible Republican gubernatorial nominees include State Sen. John F. McCarthy (San Rafael), Los Angeles Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess, U.S. Rep. Craig Hosmer (18th District) and former Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (1953-59).

Most informed California political observers currently lean toward the expectation that Nixon will run. Barring a radical weakening of Brown's position, which might persuade Nixon that another Republican could defeat Brown, it is difficult to see how Nixon can successfully lead the California Republican party and at the same time decline to be its gubernatorial standard bearer when there is a tough race ahead. In addition, many observers believe that the need of a political leader to hold high public office may be decisive in Nixon's decision.

## WHITE HOUSE 'LOBBY' OPERATES ON CAPITOL HILL

Lawrence F. (Larry) O'Brien, special assistant to the President for Congressional relations and personnel, is responsible for helping the House and Senate Democratic leadership push the President's program through Congress. He is also the White House contact through whom Democratic Members make their patronage requests known to the Administration, although he is not a patronage dispenser.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont) told Congressional Quarterly, "O'Brien is doing a bang-up job. He is a practical professional politician with patience. We are in touch four or five times a week, at least. As far as the Senate is concerned we have a good understanding and good cooperation with the White House" through O'Brien and his staff. Whereas he talks with O'Brien daily, Mansfield said, he talks with President Kennedy infrequently.

Mansfield said that he did not favor "arm-twisting" as a means of getting Senators to go along with the President's program, and that O'Brien agreed with the Mansfield approach of gentle persuasion in selling the President's program.

O'Brien frequently drops in to talk over policy matters with Mansfield as Senate Majority Leader and with Rayburn and House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.). Because it is in the House where the Administration has a slimmer margin of support, O'Brien and his staff must work closely on procedural matters with Rep. Carl Albert (D Okla.), the House Democratic Whip, to help round up the necessary majority on all showdown votes.

Albert says this relationship is a good one. Like Mansfield, Albert mentioned that O'Brien did not go in for "arm-twisting" Members of Congress. O'Brien is sympathetic with the problems that Members have in their own districts, Albert said.

He said proof of the effectiveness of the O'Brien-Congressional relationship was that the House has passed all key measures, except for a temporary fumble on minimum wage, -- a fumble on which a recovery was made on the final showdown vote on the conference report on the minimum wage bill. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 786) "We are doing very well, I think, after a slow start," Albert said.

Although O'Brien's operation had a high rating with Congressional leaders, it had its critics too, particularly among rank-and-file Democrats in the House. They felt that the President would have won all or virtually all of his legislative victories to date whether or not there had been a White House legislative lobby operating on Capitol Hill. They said the President's popularity throughout the country recently increased to the point where most Democratic Members of Congress and some Republicans find it politically advantageous to go along with the Kennedy program. Both the President and the Vice President were former Members of Congress themselves, knew all Members of the Senate and many of the Members of the House, and often called their old friends on Capitol Hill. So they were their own best

lobbyists for the Administration program, these Democrats said.

### Advice from Ike's Aide

After the President assigned him to the post in January, O'Brien and his principal secretary, Phyllis Maddock, had several discussions with Bryce N. Harlow, Deputy Assistant for Congressional Affairs to former President Eisenhower. Then O'Brien hoped that he and Miss Maddock could handle Congressional relations as a two-person operation. Harlow advised O'Brien to have a larger staff. At May there were 12 persons in the White House Congressional relations operation, and O'Brien was still short of help. Harlow had three assistants to help him regularly in his White House Congressional liaison operation.

Harlow gave O'Brien some advice, distilled out of his eight years of White House experience, as follows:

1. Establish such a close working relationship with President Kennedy and the Congressional leaders that it is crystal-clear he has the authority to speak for the White House on legislative matters on Capitol Hill. Never mislead Congressional leaders.
2. Have deputies to work both on the Senate side and on the House side.
3. Divorce the White House Congressional relations office from patronage, because the patronage function clashes with the legislative function.

Harlow stressed the importance and delicacy of the office which O'Brien holds: "It is an ambulatory bridge across a Constitutional gulf." One who holds such a post must "attempt to build trust and understanding between the White House and Capitol Hill."

### Patronage Problems

There have been widespread complaints on Capitol Hill about lack of patronage and the way that O'Brien's office handles what patronage is available. Asked about this, Mansfield said that he did not get into patronage problems. Albert conceded that he "had heard some griping about patronage. But O'Brien is limited in what he can do for us. So is the President, who is a captive of this bureaucratic system."

The complaints are so widespread that some observers question whether the White House may not have alienated more Democratic Members of Congress than it has placated on patronage. Most of the discontent centers in the House.

O'Brien tries to represent the interests of the Members of the Senate and House in the determination as to which applicant will be appointed. One of his assistants, Richard K. Donahue, checks out potential appointees with Congressional delegations to see if they are acceptable. Traditionally, Senators of the same party as that of the President have the privilege of designating their choice for United States attorney, United States marshal, and collector of customs for their states. They

sometimes can designate their choices for the high federal posts which are filled by Presidential appointment with Senate confirmation. There are more than 800 such positions. Traditionally, House Members of the same party as that of the President have designated their choices for postmasters in their districts.

Patronage is one of the tools used by the White House to help put over the President's legislative program on Capitol Hill. Not much is said about patronage openly, "but sometimes our hearing is better than at other times," Donahue told CQ. It is more sensitive, for example, he said, at the time of legislative showdowns on Capitol Hill when "we expect their hearing to be more sensitive at the other end of the line too," he stated. At such times also Donahue may be more energetic in moving a report on a public works project or answering a Congressional call, he said.

### O'Brien's Staff

O'Brien is 44, a native of Springfield, Mass., a graduate of the law school of Northeastern University in Boston in 1942. After serving for three years in the Army during World War II, he headed a realty company and a Western Massachusetts hotel and restaurant health fund until 1958. Since then he has spent almost all of his time on Kennedy campaigns.

O'Brien has been active in political campaigns for nearly 25 years. He served as director of organization for the Democratic Congressional 2nd District campaigns in Western Massachusetts in 1946, 1948, and 1950. From 1948-50, he served as administrative assistant to former Rep. Foster Furcolo, (D Mass., 1949-52), who later served as governor of Massachusetts from 1957-61. O'Brien met Mr. Kennedy during this period.

O'Brien served as director of organization for the two Kennedy campaigns for the Senate in 1952 and 1958. He became director of organization of the Kennedy-for-President campaign in March 1959 and with slight variations in title he held the same job throughout the two years that Mr. Kennedy campaigned for the Presidency. O'Brien was national director of organization for the Democratic National Committee from July 1960 until Jan. 20, 1961. His four assistants are:

**Mike N. Manatos**, administrative assistant to the President, White House liaison with the Senate. Manatos served from 1937-1961 as an assistant to four Democratic Senators from Wyoming, half of that time with former Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.). Manatos served as president of the Association of Administrative Assistants and Secretaries of the United States Senate in 1960-61. He is 46, a native of Gunn, Wyo., a graduate of Strayer's College in Washington, D.C., with a degree in accounting.

**Henry Hall Wilson Jr.**, administrative assistant to the President, White House liaison with the House. Wilson was one of the original Kennedy supporters in North Carolina, and he is credited with having persuaded Gov. Terry Sanford (D N.C.) to become a pre-convention Kennedy supporter. Wilson was in charge of the state headquarters in the Sanford campaign for governor in 1960. He is 39, a native of Monroe, N.C., a veteran of three years' service in the Army during World War II, a graduate of Duke University and Duke Law School in 1948. Wilson served as a member of the North Carolina legislature from 1953-57, as president of the Young Democratic Clubs of North Carolina in 1955-56, and was

### White House Liaison Staff

**Lawrence F. O'Brien**, director, National 8-1414.  
**Phyllis Maddock**, secretary to O'Brien.  
**Patricia Burke**, secretary to O'Brien.  
**Mrs. Jean Lewis**, secretary to O'Brien to handle Congressional correspondence.  
**Mike N. Manatos**, White House liaison with Senate.  
**Beth Fine**, secretary to Manatos.  
**Henry Hall Wilson**, White House liaison with House.  
**Maura Hurley**, secretary to Wilson.  
**Richard K. Donahue**, special projects and patronage.  
**Lucille Tutt**, secretary to Donahue.  
**Claude J. Desautels**, assistant to O'Brien.  
**Eileen Carver**, secretary to Desautels.

Democratic National Committeeman from North Carolina from January-May 1961. He reportedly has considerable influence with the 12-man North Carolina delegation in the House because the state is in the process of re-districting. North Carolina lost one district as a result of the 1960 census.

**Richard K. Donahue**, special counsel to the President. Donahue handles both legislative problems and patronage. He is 33, a native of Lowell, Mass., where he has practiced law for 10 years. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College and Boston University Law School. Donahue came to the attention of Mr. Kennedy in 1951 after Donahue won election to the School Committee in Lowell in a 48-hour sticker campaign. Donahue worked on the Kennedy campaign in his area of Eastern Massachusetts in 1952. He was elected to the State Democratic Committee of Massachusetts in 1956, when the Kennedy forces first gained control of the committee. He has also served as vice chairman of the committee. Donahue also worked on the second Kennedy Senate campaign in 1958 and joined the Kennedy drive for the Presidency in 1959. Donahue worked in many of the primaries, including Wisconsin and West Virginia. He and Ralph A. Dungan, a special assistant to the President, served as deputy directors of organization under O'Brien during the 1960 campaign. After the election he helped work up lists of possible Presidential appointees during the transition. Donahue is O'Brien's "swing man." He works with Members of Congress on both sides of Capitol Hill handling legislative and special problems for Senators and Representatives. He also checks on public works progress reports, clears prospective appointees with Democrats of the state involved, and handles Congressional patronage requests.

**Claude J. Desautels**, assistant to O'Brien. Desautels is in charge of carrying out details of policies and programs which have been laid down by O'Brien or in which O'Brien has participated with the President and Congressional leaders. He served as a member of the staff of Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) from 1949-61. Desautels is 40. He was born in Montreal, Canada, but he regards Adams, Mass., as his home. He received part of his education in Montreal and Paris, and was graduated from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in 1949 after serving in the Army during World War II. Desautels also was one of Mr. Kennedy's early supporters for President, particularly in Maryland, where Desautels served as a precinct chairman in Montgomery County from 1959-61.



## TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S JUNE 28 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's June 28 press conference, the 12th of his term, held 54 days after the 11th (Weekly Report p. 819):

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. I want to first of all express my regret at the information I have just received in regard to the death of our colleague in these press conferences and a fine newspaper man, Ed Koterba, who I understand was killed in a plane crash last night. He was an outstanding newspaperman. He was associated with Scripps-Howard. I want to express our sympathies to members of his family and also to the papers with which he was associated. I want to say personally that I am extremely sorry to have heard the news.

## BERLIN

Secondly, I should like to comment briefly on Germany and Berlin. Soviet and East German leaders have followed the recent Soviet aide-memoire with speeches which were apparently designed to heighten tension. It is of the greatest importance that the American people understand the basic issues involved and the threats to the peace and security of Europe and of ourselves posed by the Soviet announcement that they intend to change unilaterally the existing arrangements for Berlin.

The -- quote -- crisis -- unquote -- over Berlin is Soviet-manufactured. The Soviets illegally blockaded the city in 1948 and lifted the blockade in the spring of 1949. From that time until November 1958 -- almost a decade -- the situation in Berlin was relatively peaceful. The peoples of West Berlin developed a vital and thriving city. We carried out our responsibilities and exercised our rights of access to the city without serious incident, although we were never completely free from irritating difficulties that were put in our way.

In November 1958 the Soviets began a new campaign to force the allied powers out of Berlin, a process which led up to the abortive Summit Conference in Paris in May of last year. Now they have revived that drive. They call upon us to sign what they call a -- quote -- peace treaty -- unquote -- with the regime that they have created in East Germany. If we refuse, they say they themselves will sign such a -- quote -- treaty -- unquote --. The obvious purpose here is not to have peace but to make permanent the partition of Germany. The Soviets also say that their unilateral action in signing a -- quote -- peace treaty -- unquote -- with East Germany would bring an end to allied rights to be in West Berlin and to have free access to that city. It is clear that such unilateral action cannot affect these rights, which stem from the surrender of Nazi Germany. Such action would simply be a repudiation by the Soviets of multilateral commitments to which they solemnly subscribed, and have repeatedly affirmed, about the exercise of the rights of the principal powers associated in World War II. If the Soviets thus withdraw from their own obligations, it is clearly a matter for the other three allies to decide how they will exercise their rights and meet their responsibilities. But the Soviets say that when we do so, we will be subject to the designs of the East German regime and that these designs will be backed by force. Recent statements by leaders of this regime make it very plain that the kind of -- quote -- free city -- unquote -- which they have in mind is one in which the rights of the citizens of West Berlin are gradually but relentlessly extinguished. In other words, a city which is not free.

No one can fail to appreciate the gravity of this threat. No one can reconcile it with the Soviet professions of a desire to "co-exist" peacefully. This is not just a question of technical legal rights. It involves the peace and the security of the peoples of West Berlin. It involves the direct responsibilities and commitments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France. It involves the peace and the security of the Western World. In the interest of our own vital security, we and other Western countries entered into defense arrangements in direct response to direct

Soviet moves following World War II. These alliances are wholly defensive in nature, but the Soviets would make a grave mistake if they suppose that allied unity and determination can be undermined by threats or fresh aggressive acts.

There is peace in Germany and in Berlin. If it is disturbed, it will be a direct Soviet responsibility.

There is danger that totalitarian governments not subject to vigorous popular debate will underestimate the will and unity of democratic societies where vital interests are concerned. The Soviet Government has an obligation to both its own people and the peace of the world to recognize how vital is this commitment. We would agree that there is unfinished business to be settled as concerns Germany. For many years the Western nations have proposed a permanent and peaceful settlement of such questions on the basis of self-determination of the German people. Moreover, we shall always be ready to discuss any proposals which would give increased protection to the right of the people of Berlin to exercise their independent choice as free men. Proposals which have now been placed before us move in the opposite direction and are so recognized throughout the world. Discussions will be profitable if the Soviets will accept in Berlin -- and indeed in Europe -- self-determination, which they profess in other parts of the world, and if they will work sincerely for peace rather than an extension of power.

## NUCLEAR TEST BAN

The second statement: The Soviet Union's refusal to negotiate seriously on a nuclear test ban at Geneva is disheartening to all those who have held high hopes of stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and the pace of the arms race. It also raises a serious question about how long we can safely continue on a voluntary basis a refusal to undertake tests in this country without any assurance that the Russians are not now testing. Consequently, I have directed that the President's Scientific Advisory Committee convene a special panel of eminent scientists to take a close and up-to-date look at the serious questions involved, including two questions in particular:

First, what is the extent of our information on whether the Soviet Union has been or could be engaged in secret testing of nuclear weapons?

Second, to the extent that certain types of tests can be concealed by the Soviet Union, what technical progress in weapons could be underway in that area without our knowledge?

These answers will be received and reviewed by myself, by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the National Security Council in the light of what they mean to the security of the free world. In the meantime, our negotiating team will remain at Geneva. Our draft treaty is on the table there, and I urge the leaders of the Soviet Union to end their intransigence and to accept a reasonable and enforceable treaty which is our wholehearted desire.

## ECONOMIC COMPETITION

And lastly, Chairman Khrushchev has compared the United States to a worn-out runner living on its past performance, and stated that the Soviet Union would out-produce the United States by 1970. Without wishing to trade hyperbole with the Chairman, I do suggest he reminds me of the tiger hunter who has picked a place on the wall to hang the tiger's skin long before he has caught the tiger. This tiger has other ideas.

Premier Khrushchev states that the Soviet Union is only 44 years old, but his country is far older than that. And it is an interesting fact that in 1913, according to the best calculations I can get from governmental and private sources, the Russian gross national product was 46 percent of the United States gross national product. Interestingly enough, in 1959 it was 47 percent. Because, while the Soviet Union was making progress and improving the material standards of her people in the ensuing years, so

was the tired-out runner, and, on a per capita basis, the Soviet product in 1959 was only 39 percent of ours.

If both countries sustain their present rate of growth, 3 1/2 percent in the United States and 6 percent in the Soviet Union, Soviet output will not reach two-thirds of ours by 1970.

And our rate will be far easier to sustain or improve than the Soviet rate, which starts from a lower figure. Indeed, if our growth rate is increased to even four and a half percent, which is well within our capability, it is my judgment that the Soviet Union will not out-produce the United States at any time in the 20th Century. This faster growth rate is a primary object of the various measures I have submitted and will submit in the future, tax incentives, education, resource development, research, area redevelopment, and all the rest.

Mr. Khrushchev obviously sees the future differently than we do, and he has urged his people to work hard to develop that future. We in the United States must work hard, too, to realize our potential. But I believe that we can maintain our productive development and also our system of freedom.

We invite the USSR to engage in this competition which is peaceful, and which could only result in a better living standard for both of our peoples. In short, the United States is not such an aged runner, and to paraphrase Mr. Coolidge, "We do choose to run."

#### PARTIAL MOBILIZATION

Q: Mr. President, would you care to comment on recurrent reports that the Administration is considering a partial mobilization to meet the threat of Berlin?

THE PRESIDENT: No such proposal has been placed before me at the present time. As you know, this matter of what steps we would take to implement our commitments to Berlin have been a matter of consideration. Mr. Acheson, the former Secretary of State, was named to consider this matter in the middle of April, and his report will be coming in. We are going to discuss it this week, and we will be considering other proposals which might be put forward in order to make meaningful our commitments. But the proposals are still -- still have not come to the White House officially, and I am therefore not able to comment because we have not seen any such proposal as you suggested at the present time, though of course we will be considering a whole variety of measures which might be taken.

#### CUBAN TRACTOR DEAL

Q: Mr. President, in some retrospect, how do you now view the Cuban tractor deal? It seems pretty well off. What is the next move there? How do you plan to get those prisoners out of there now?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the tractors -- the committee attempted to offer Mr. Castro, as I understand it, 500 agricultural tractors, which he mentioned in that original speech. Mr. Castro has not accepted these agricultural tractors, but he is insisting on a different kind of tractor, far larger, which could be used for other purposes besides agriculture. The committee has therefore felt that Mr. Castro is not interested in permitting these prisoners to be released in return for agricultural tractors. Unless he changes his view, the situation will remain as it is. I wish the prisoners could be free. I wish that it had been possible to secure their release, because they are, as I said in my first statement, men whom we have great interest in and who are devoted to the cause of freedom. But I think the committee did everything that reasonable men and citizens could do. They were motivated by humanitarian interests. I think they demonstrated that by exploring with Castro in detail exactly the nature of Castro's interest. If our first response had been negative, it might have been possible for Mr. Castro to say that we had refused to send agricultural tractors in return for these men. This committee went to every conceivable length in order to demonstrate their good faith. Mr. Castro would not accept it.

#### HOW HE FEELS

Q: Mr. President, I think we would like to hear you say how you are feeling now.

THE PRESIDENT: Very well. Very well. I am feeling better even than Pierre Salinger.

#### INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Q: Mr. President, with respect to the Cuban operation, would you tell us what General Taylor's findings were, and, two, what reorganization or adjustment in our intelligence activities you contemplate as a result of this report.

THE PRESIDENT: General Taylor made an oral report to me which I asked him to make, and which I think will be useful to me. In addition, of course, General Taylor has been -- is now a member of the staff of the White House as our military representative, with special responsibilities in the fields of defense matters and intelligence and coordination in those areas.

Q: Do you have a reorganization plan, if any, with respect to our intelligence activities because of his appointment?

THE PRESIDENT: No, That matter has not been completely completed. In addition, the Killian Committee is looking at the same matter and when the Killian Committee has finished its preliminary surveys we may have some changes.

#### TEXTILE IMPORTS

Q: Mr. President, more than 200 Members of Congress have protested to you regarding the Department of State's plan for distributing low-priced textile imports among other Western nations. They urge abandonment of the plan because they feel that it commits the United States to an unreasonably high level of low-priced imports in the future. Could you tell us whether this State Department plan has your unqualified support, or whether you would favor modifying it to meet the Congressional objection?

THE PRESIDENT: In the first place; there is no plan yet. No solution has been devised to this problem of how we are going to provide for an orderly flow of textiles from the newly emerging countries which concentrate on this kind of commodity, and how we are going to provide for orderly flow between those countries and the consuming countries, so that we protect the interests of the producing countries and the consuming countries. It is an extremely complicated task. No decision has been reached as to what the formula would be.

It is proposed that we discuss the formula and I think that the conference should go on and we should discuss it. If we come to any conclusion about what should be done, and we have not reached that conclusion as yet, we will inform the American people and the Members of the Congress. I do want to point out that we do export nearly seven million bales of cotton every year. We sell more cotton in Japan than we import in textiles from all over the world. This is not a matter on which we can say we will take no import, and at the same time feel that we can continue to provide this tremendous outflow of cotton. We export nearly seven million bales of cotton every year. We import a total of about 600,000 bales of cotton manufactured into textiles a year, so that we have to consider the economic interests of the United States, as well as other people. We sell Japan, I think -- last year we sold them \$150 million more than they bought from us total.

So that, while I am concerned, and I am concerned, about the problem of the textile industry, which is one of the reasons why this conference was called as the result of the protests which were made by Members of Congress because the imports have increased in the textile industry, it is hard-hit -- I think they have increased in recent months -- recent years -- from around 4 1/2 to 7 percent; therefore, the trend is against -- has been sharply -- has provided for increases.

I do feel we ought to take into account that this is a balanced matter. In addition, some of the States which sell cotton overseas, which may be adversely affected by textile imports, we also export a lot of textiles. We also, for example, export tobacco, which is an export product. So we have to consider the general economic interest. We cannot expect that we will cut off completely the exports of textiles and then we have anything but ruin for our cotton exports. It has to be balanced. They way the economic interests of all can be balanced is in this conference, and I support it.

#### FLAGS OF CONVENIENCE

Q: Mr. President, without respect to the current maritime strike, do you plan to take any action on the American-owned flags of convenience or runaway ships, as you once described them?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we are concerned, as I have said before, about the problem of runaway ships in the sense that ships who are put by American owners under other flags in order to avoid paying the wage scale which we have for our American merchant marine, the United States Government pays a large share of the bill for important segments of the American merchant marine, including the wages. So when these ships leave us it affects not only the welfare of seamen involved, but also affects governmental policy and governmental obligations. So we are concerned about the matter. But in regard to the actual details, I would prefer for the present to wait until the Cole Committee makes its report in regard to Taft-Hartley and we are also considering what we can do to see if we can work out some solutions which will ease the burden of the people involved.

There is also an obligation, let me say, on the representatives of the American merchant marine, an obligation of Mr. Curran and Mr. Hall, to make sure that the problems of the American merchant marine in competition with other areas are taken into consideration. They cannot merely consider it isolated. This is a competitive business, and we could very well find instead of flags of convenience or so-called runaway ships that the ships were actually put under the -- and in those cases the American, the United States Government has some control over the ships -- it would actually put them under the flags or of contractual relationship with the British or the Norwegians and then we would not have the control in case of a national emergency and still be undercut.

So it's an extremely complicated question to which Secretary Goldberg and the Secretary of Commerce and the members of the committee are giving a good deal of attention.

#### FALL-OUT REPORT

Q: Mr. President, in considering the resumption of nuclear testing, have you requested or do you propose to request a report and recommendation from the Federal Radiation Council regarding the consequences of fall-out that may result from such a resumption of tests?

THE PRESIDENT: All these matters, of course, will be considered before any decision will be reached.

#### SUMMIT MEETINGS

Q: Mr. President, how do you feel now in retrospect about summit meetings and do you foresee any more of them in the future?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I have never described the meeting in Vienna as a summit meeting. I think the meeting in Vienna was useful, certainly to me in meeting my responsibilities. Perhaps it was also to Mr. Khrushchev. Because as I have said from the beginning, these issues which we are now talking about are extremely serious issues which involve the well being of a great many people, besides even the people of the United States, and decisions have to be made on the basis of the best information we can get. They involve the security of the United States and they involve also the peace of the world, and, therefore, if those decisions can be made more educated by such a meeting, it was useful. And there are no plans to have any further meetings that I know of.

#### NIXON'S VIEWS

Q: Mr. President, Vice President Nixon seems to be taking a dim view of your Administration. He said in a speech yesterday that never in American history has a man talked so big and acted so little. Do you have anything to say about this?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I wouldn't comment on Mr. Nixon. He has been engaged and busy, and I sympathize with the traveling problems he has and his other problems, but I don't have any response to make. We do the best we can. We will continue to do so until 1964, and then we can see what the situation looks like.

#### RATE OF GROWTH

Q: Mr. President, you said that if the United States can attain a greater growth than four and a half percent, that Russia will not catch up with us in the 20th Century. What is our rate of growth now, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, covering it from 1953 to today, it is about 3 1/2 percent.

Q: What are we doing to attain a rate growth of 4 1/2 percent?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I hope our rate of growth from the recession of 1960, the winter of 1961 -- we ought to have a substantial rate of increase. The big problem will be to sustain it over a period of time. And that will require -- I mentioned some of the things -- a tax system which provides a stimulation of growth, education and research; also the development of the natural resources of this country; and also monetary and fiscal policies which will recognize the necessity of preventing a recurrence of these successive dips. Now, we had a recession in '54, we had a recession in '58, we had a recession in '60. The '60 recession came right on the heels of the '58 recession. Two of the reasons why it may have contributed was the movement from a 12 billion dollar deficit in '58-'59 to an effective \$4 billion surplus, which was a change of more than \$16 billion in the potential receipts of the government which did have a restraining influence on the recovery. Secondly, of course, the long term interest rates were extremely high. Now, we have to -- the Federal Reserve will meet with Mr. Martin frequently. It is a very uncertain science, but we have to figure out what steps we can take in this free economy that will provide not only a recovery now, and we hope a reduced unemployment rate, but will also sustain it, not just through '62 but over a period of time. That we have to do if we are going to defeat Mr. Khrushchev, but it is within our potential.

Therefore, I think my judgment is that if the United States considers this problem and the people of the United States and the government working together attempt to master this uncertain science in a more precise way, that we will remain not only ahead on a per capita basis but also on a national income basis in this Century. We have to recognize, of course, the Soviet Union is working extremely hard and enjoys some advantages in being able to mobilize its resources for this purpose. In a sense a totalitarian society enjoys that advantage. What we wish for is that they would do it under a system of freedom. But that is their decision.

#### INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Q: Mr. President, there has been some criticism of our handling of inter-American affairs, particularly on grounds that you have a multiplicity of advisors in the White House duplicating and sometimes overruling people in the State Department. I wonder if you could define for us the relationship of policy makers on your staff as against those in State, and perhaps in the Pentagon.

THE PRESIDENT: We have in the White House a number of people who have responsibilities in various areas, and one of the areas in which we are particularly interested is Latin America. I have read, I think -- I was sorry that we did not secure a replacement for Mr. Mann more quickly. I did talk to almost eight people. We had assurances in a number of cases which lasted some days. But we were not successful. I think we were very fortunate to have Mr. Woodward and perhaps maybe we should have started with Mr. Woodward. That is the first point.

Secondly, we are particularly interested in Latin America. My experience in government is that when things are non-controversial, beautifully coordinated, and all the rest, it may be that there is not much going on. I never heard of any criticisms -- I do not hear any criticism of our organizational structure in several areas of the world which I know are rather inactive as far as anything being done. So if you really want complete harmony and good will, then the best way to do it is not to do anything. Now, we have not done so much in Latin America in the last decade. It has not been a matter of great priority. We are attempting to do something about it. We have been fortunate to have the services of Mr. Berle, who is completing the work of his task force. Mr. Goodwin from the White House has given a great deal of attention, particularly to the meeting of the Council in Montevideo at the end of July. The whole refinancing of the Brazil debt, which could have been a most serious crisis in that very vital country, was handled with cooperation between the Treasury, the White House, the State Department, the Export-Import Bank, Food for Peace, and ICA.

We have also given particular attention to the economic problems of Bolivia. So we are attempting to do something about Latin America, and there is bound to be a ferment. If the ferment



produces a useful result, then the -- it will be worthwhile. But I must say I don't think in my experience you can get very much done when things are very quiet and beautifully organized. I think that is the time to be concerned, not when there is some feeling and interest and concern.

In addition, Governor Stevenson went down and made a tour there as a prelude to our meeting in Montevideo which was useful. So I think we have given more thought in this Administration to the problem of Latin America than almost any problem of foreign policy. When Mr. Woodward comes in next week, he will be the responsible officer in the State Department, and will work closely, I am sure, with the Secretary of State, and with me.

#### MEETING WITH BRITISH, FRENCH

Q: Do you feel that the Berlin threat is serious enough for you to plan a personal meeting with the British and French to map our strategy there if the situation becomes indeed very hot?

THE PRESIDENT: It is a matter which we discussed with General De Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan. In addition, Lord Hume was here, the French government has had a representative as well as the British government, talking about the response to the aide-memoire. I have no doubt we will have close exchanges with Mr. Macmillan and General De Gaulle. When the matter reaches a point where a meeting would be useful, we would have it.

#### SOVIET TESTING

Q: Mr. President, on your statement this morning about the committee to go into the extent of information on Soviet testing, is there any suggestion here, sir, that we have an intelligence gap in this field, or to specify, did not the Eisenhower Administration, and does not your Administration pretty well know what the Soviets have been doing in nuclear testing during this time?

THE PRESIDENT: No -- in what way?

Q: I just wondered if you had information about what testing they may have been doing.

THE PRESIDENT: No, we do not. This is a matter which the committee will look into. But, in answer to your question I have not seen any information nor did the previous Administration have any knowledge which would state that the Soviet Union had been testing -- information either by seismography or by any other means. What is of concern is, is it possible to test without those evidences being secured? Is it possible to test underground, for example, without a determination being made that such a test is being carried on? That is the matter which we wish to have explored. But it would be inaccurate to state that we have information that would indicate to us that the Soviet Union is now testing. What we are concerned about is that our information is quite incomplete and we want to know if it is possible that they could be testing without our knowing and what the chances are that that might be true.

#### LAOS CONFERENCE

Q: Mr. President, it has been almost six weeks, sir, since the conference on Laos has been underway. There seems to have been little progress, at least little understanding, between the two sides. Do you consider it worth while to continue the conference?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. The cease fire is generally in operation. What we are now concerned about are the details of the ICA power. I am hopeful that we can secure an effective -- that we can secure effective instructions for the ICA so that it can meet its responsibilities. I would continue the conversations to see if that can be obtained.

#### STAND ON GERMANY

Q: Mr. President, realizing that the Acheson and other contingency reports have not yet been finished, could you nevertheless give us at least a hint this morning in what areas the public may be involved in supporting your strong stand on Germany? I ask that question against this background: that it is generally considered that your words to Mr. Khrushchev in Vienna were highly impressive, but it is necessary to follow them up with decisions and deeds.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, that is a matter which is now engaging the attention of the United States Government. It is one of the

matters which will be discussed at the Security Council tomorrow. But as of now, no report of the deliberations of the Pentagon and others as to what actions might be usefully taken have been finalized.

In addition, I would point out that we are talking about matters of extreme seriousness and I think that we should wait until a judgment has been reached as to what action we should take before it is useful to discuss it publicly. As of today, these considerations and recommendations have not yet come to the White House. One of the matters which will be discussed, as I say, tomorrow, will be this matter in the Security Council.

#### MORTGAGE BANKERS

Q: Mr. President, sir, can something be done to require mortgage bankers to quit enriching themselves off the FHA system of making loans? I refer to many complaints that are coming into FHA on this matter from widows and poor people, buyers and sellers, who are losing, say, several hundred dollars on the sale of a small house to the mortgage bankers who say that FHA and your Government condones this system whereby we charge side payments for financing these loans.

THE PRESIDENT: I think I will look into it and Mr. Salinger will have a statement to make on it by tomorrow afternoon.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Mr. President.

#### FEDERAL EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Following is the text of a June 22 memorandum by President Kennedy on employee-management relations in the federal service:

The right of all employees of the federal government to join and participate in the activities of employee organizations, and to seek to improve working conditions and the resolution of grievances should be recognized by management officials at all levels in all departments and agencies. The participation of federal employees in the formulation and implementation of employee policies and procedures affecting them contributes to the effective conduct of public business. I believe this participation should include consultation by responsible officials with representatives of employees and federal employee organizations.

In view of existing policy relating to equal employment opportunity, management officials will maintain relationships only with those employee organizations which are free of restrictions or practices denying membership because of race, color, religion, or national origin. Further, such officials shall refrain from consultation or relationships with organizations which assert the right to strike against or advocate the overthrow of the government of the United States.

Further steps should be explored fully and promptly. We need to improve practices which will assure the rights and obligations of employees, employee organizations and the Executive Branch in pursuing the objective of effective labor-management cooperation in the public service. I know this is not a simple task. The diversity of federal programs, the variety of occupations and skills represented in federal employment, the different organizational patterns of federal departments and agencies, and the special obligations of public service complicate the task of formulating government-wide policy guidance. Nevertheless, this important subject requires prompt attention by the Executive Branch. With that objective in mind, I am designating a special task force to review and advise me on employee-management relations in the federal service, composed of the following officials: The Secretary of Defense, The Postmaster General, The Secretary of Labor, The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, The Special Counsel to the President.

The Secretary of Labor will serve as Chairman of this task force. This study will cover the broad range of issues relating to federal employee-management relations, including but not limited to definition of appropriate employee organizations, standards for recognition of such organizations, matters upon which employee organizations may be appropriately consulted, and the participation of employees and employee representatives in grievances and appeals. In the course of this study employees and employee organization representatives, department and agency officials, consultants in labor-management relations, and interested groups and citizens shall be given an opportunity to

present their views for the consideration of the task force. In view of the need for decisions on this important issue at a reasonably early date, I am asking the task force to report their findings and recommendations to me not later than November 30, 1961.

All department and agency heads and their staffs are directed to cooperate fully with the task force in the accomplishment of this study.

## FEDERAL WAGES

Following is the text of a June 22 memorandum by President Kennedy on the minimum wage to be paid by the Federal Government:

In response to my urgent request, Congress has recently enacted legislation to raise minimum wages which must be paid by private employers in interstate commerce. Although this legislation specifically exempts the federal government as an employer, I believe that the social and economic reasons underlying this Congressional action are equally compelling and applicable to wage earners employed by federal departments and agencies.

In my view it is both desirable and in the public interest to establish the same minimum wages of \$1.15 an hour, effective September 3, 1961, and \$1.25 an hour, effective September 3, 1963, for all regular federal employees paid from appropriated funds. I want to make clear these minimum rates should apply to federal laundry workers, even though such workers in private employment are specifically exempted by the law.

These new minimum rates should be applied to federal employees in the United States not later than the effective dates specified in the legislation. It is my wish that the head of each department and agency review this matter promptly and take appropriate action unless clearly prevented from doing so by law.

## MARITIME INQUIRY BOARD

Following is the text of a June 26 statement by President Kennedy invoking the Taft-Hartley Act in the nationwide maritime strike:

I am establishing a Board of Inquiry to inquire into the labor dispute in the maritime industry. The shutdown in this industry has continued now for eleven days. It involves virtually all American companies, 70,000 men, and the commerce at every Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf port. There have already been serious interruptions in the movement of food, oil and other essential commodities. The supply lifelines to the State of Hawaii and to Puerto Rico have been cut. There have been delays in the shipments of military cargoes.

The law provides for establishment of a Board of Inquiry whenever, in the opinion of the President, a strike affecting a substantial part of an industry will, if permitted to continue, imperil the national health and safety. It is my opinion that we have reached this stage in this dispute.

I am aware of the suggestions some of the parties to this dispute have made for minimizing its effect upon the national health and safety. These suggestions appear, on first impression, more tactical than substantial. I request the Board of Inquiry to consider these suggestions, however, and to include findings of fact regarding them in the report the Board will submit to me.

I am also keenly aware of the desirability of so conducting the Government's participation in this dispute as to recognize the continuing importance here of collective bargaining. For this dispute will eventually be settled by collective bargaining. The law provides no alternative settlement process. The report the Board of Inquiry submits to me is limited, by law, to a statement of the facts.

I therefore urge the parties to continue their bargaining, and to use the offices of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, as well as the Board of Inquiry, toward the end of achieving now the settlement of this dispute which will in any event come eventually and through their efforts.

I note the desirability in situations of this kind of more flexible statutory procedures. I have urged in the past the adoption of such procedures. The Secretary of Labor has sought, in the course of this dispute, to develop such procedures; but has not been able to obtain consent of all of the parties. This dispute presents new evidence of the imperative need for modifications in the present law. I propose to make suggestions to the Congress along these

lines very shortly. In the meantime, this particular dispute must be met with the procedures at hand. I have appointed to the Board: Mr. David L. Cole, of Paterson, New Jersey, as Chairman; Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, of New York; and Professor James J. Healy, of Boston. I am asking the Board to report to me as quickly as possible, hopefully by Friday of this week.

## EDUCATION ASSN. MESSAGE

Following is a partial text of a June 26 message by President Kennedy to the annual meeting of the National Education Assn. in Atlantic City, N.J.; the message was delivered by Rep. Frank Thompson (D N.J.):

It is fitting that this message is conveyed to you by my friend, Frank Thompson, co-sponsor of the Administration's Morse-Thompson bill for assisting our public schools. The most crucial period for this legislation is still ahead. But it is a sound measure. It is a just measure. It is an urgently needed measure -- and I have every reason to believe that, with the help of organizations such as yours, and with the help of Congressmen such as Frank Thompson, I will sign into law before the summer is out this nation's first federal aid to education program.

That will be the end of a 40-year battle. But more than an end, it will be a beginning. For more money alone is not enough. Enactment of this bill will not improve the excellence of education overnight. Our goal -- our objective in obtaining these funds -- is not simply to provide an adequate educational system -- or even a merely good educational system. Our goal must be an educational system that will permit the maximum development of the talents of every American boy and girl.

This will require continued leadership and stimulation by the Federal Government -- including the enactment of other educational measures already proposed. It will require increased effort by our state and local school systems, by school boards and parents and individual citizens.

But perhaps the greatest responsibility of all will rest with you, the teachers of America. In the last analysis, no amount of federal aid, no amount of new classrooms, no amount of state and local support can succeed without your daily efforts to improve the minds of our children. That is why you bear a responsibility for the nation's future that is as heavy as that of any officeholder -- and that is also why I think imperative that our federal aid to education program include funds for teachers' salaries.

## OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements, see Weekly Report p. 1047):

June 21 -- Announcement that the President supported the Garrison Diversion irrigation development project in the Upper Missouri River Basin. The project, to serve North and South Dakota, would cost \$183,000,000 which would be expended over a ten-year period or longer.

June 21 -- Toast at the State Luncheon for Japan Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda.

June 21 -- Remarks at saline water conversion demonstration plant, Freeport, Texas, dedication. The President said: "This is a work which in many ways is more important than any other scientific enterprise in which this country is now engaged.... It can do more to raise men and women from lives of poverty and desperation than any other scientific advance." (Weekly Report p. 1048)

June 21 -- Announcement that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt would represent the President at the opening of Memorial University, Newfoundland, October 9.

June 22 -- Joint Communique issued following discussions between the President and Japan Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda June 20-21.

June 22 -- Announcement that the President had suffered a mild virus infection. (Weekly Report p. 1028)

June 23 -- Statement on ratification of the Antarctic Treaty that the Treaty represented "a positive step in the direction of world-peace."

June 24 -- Release of June 15 letter to Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson requesting the Space Council to make studies and policy recommendations on "bringing into optimum use at the earliest practicable time operational communications satellites."

## AMA MEETING

The American Medical Assn., holding its annual meeting June 26-30 in New York, was told it should continue to oppose legislative proposals for a Social Security-financed medical care program for the aged, and to put more emphasis on disciplining dishonest and unethical physicians. Dr. Leonard W. Larson, AMA president, June 26 said, "we do not believe that tax dollars of the working people of America should be used to finance medical care for any person who is financially able to pay for it." He also said doctors "must not be afraid to censure or punish" the "tiny fraction" of their profession which an AMA committee report, released that day, said were guilty of abuses including overcharging of patients and unnecessary surgery. The report said "disciplinary action by both medical societies and boards of medical examiners is inadequate."

The AMA House of Delegates June 28 approved resolutions recommending massive use of the Sabin oral polio vaccine and making it ethical for doctors to associate with, in consultation and teaching, osteopaths following the same scientific tenets.

## FOREIGN AID GROUP

A group of prominent citizens, with at least tacit Administration support, recently was set up to promote President Kennedy's foreign aid program.

The organization, called the Citizens' Committee for International Development, about June 19 opened offices in Washington, D.C., in order to recruit members to support the Administration's foreign aid bill (S 1983, HR 7327) currently pending before the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees.

Warren Lee Pierson, chairman of the executive committee of Trans-World Airlines, was named chairman of the group. The following persons have accepted membership as vice chairmen: Thomas J. Watson Jr., president of International Business Machines Corp.; Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, former U.S. Ambassador to Denmark; William S. Paley, chairman of the board of Columbia Broadcasting System; Charles P. Taft, an attorney; Malcolm S. Forbes, editor of Forbes Magazine; and Albert M. Greenfield, chairman of the board of Bankers Security Corp.

Greenfield reportedly has been instrumental in organizing the Committee. One of his aides, John O'Shea, has been named its executive director.

The committee's goals were similar to those of the National Conference on International Economic and Social Development, a group of civic, business, labor and professional organizations which met June 15 and 16 in Washington, D.C., to consider varying viewpoints on foreign aid. (Weekly Report p. 1033)

Similar groups were set up during Gen. Eisenhower's Administration. They included the Committee for International Economic Growth under the direction of Eric Johnston (established 1958) and the Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom (established 1959).

## Lobbyist Registrations

Eighteen new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public June 9, 1961-June 27, 1961. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 1004).

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

## Business Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Aeromaritime Inc., 1000 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD AND EFRON, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/19/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to HR 7372 (a bill to promote the foreign policy, security and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic and social development)."

Previous Registrations -- Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana-Ciudad Trujillo Dominican Republic, Ronson Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 701, p. 745); S.A. Orci, Compagnie Immobiliere Marc Rainault et Compagnie, Walter H. Duisberg (1958 Almanac p. 651, p. 652); Fluorspar Importers and Producers Institute, Prudential Steamship Corp. (1959 Almanac p. 695, p. 700); South Puerto Rico Sugar Co. (1960 Almanac p. 680); Amerop Commodities Corp. (1961 Weekly Reports p. 547).

● EMPLOYER -- American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

Registrant -- JAMES W. GRADY, 1730 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/21/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting communications."

Previous Registrations -- Grady was the ninth individual to register in the employ of American Telephone and Telegraph Co. since 1947.

● EMPLOYER -- Arizona Public Service Co., Public Service Company of Colorado, Public Service Company of New Mexico, and Utah Power and Light Co.

Registrant -- WILLIAM P. REILLY, 3636 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/22/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Appropriation acts."

● EMPLOYER -- General Outdoor Advertising Co., 4320 Bladensburg Rd., Cottage City, Md.

Registrant -- BURKETT VAN KIRK, 4320 Bladensburg Rd., Cottage City, Md. Filed 6/8/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in any legislation which might affect outdoor advertising."

Previous Registrations -- General Outdoor Advertising Co. (1960 Almanac p. 671).



● **EMPLOYER** -- Great Lakes Airlines Inc., Currey Air Transport Ltd., Paul Mantz Air Services, Trans-Alaskan Airlines Inc., Quaker City Airways Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

1. Registrant -- ROBERT E. FRALEY, 3325 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 6/20/61.

2. Registrant -- KEATINGE AND OLDER, 3325 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 6/20/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Certification of supplemental airlines by amendment to the Federal Aviation Act."

Previous Registrations -- The law firm of Keatinge and Older registered in the employ of Great Lakes Airlines Inc. in 1960 (1960 Almanac p. 672).

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- JEPPESEN & CO., 8025 E. 40th Ave., Denver 8, Colo. Filed 6/22/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Appropriations of Commerce Department and specifically Coast and Geodetic Survey thereof."

● **EMPLOYER** -- Latrobe Steel Co., Latrobe, Pa.

Registrant -- S.B. BLEDSOE, 627 Cafritz Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/21/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax measures; Depreciation."

Previous Registrations -- The Chicago Corp. (1947 Almanac p. 765); National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers (1948 Almanac p. 427); American Cotton Manufacturers Assn. (1949 Almanac p. 845).

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Engine and Boat Manufacturers Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- GORDON W. RULE, Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/21/61.

Legislative Interest -- "...oppose that part of the President's recent tax message which recommends to the Congress that all expenditures for the operation of a yacht as a business facility be disallowed in full as a tax deduction."

Previous Registrations -- Abrabian-American Oil Co., American Institute of Accountants, Gillette Safety Razor Co. (1947 Almanac p. 761, 771, 765.)

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- GROVER W. ENSLEY, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. Filed 6/21/61.

● **EMPLOYER** -- National Resources Development Assn., 518 Sharp Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

Registrant -- WILLIAM H. WEBB, 1028 Conn. Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/21/61.

Legislative Interest -- "For HR 3690 (a bill amending the Small Business Act to provide that the program under which government contracts are set aside for small business concerns shall not apply in the case of contracts for maintenance, repairs, or construction)."

Previous Registrations -- Big Sandy Valley Assn., Jewelers Vigilance Committee Inc. (1949 Almanac p. 861, p. 854); "Certain Officers" (1951 Almanac p. 714).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Sears, Roebuck and Co., 975 S. Homan Ave., Chicago 7, Ill.

Registrant -- GEORGE W. KOCH, 1612 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/10/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting distribution."

Previous Registrations -- Koch was the fourth individual to register in the employ of Sears, Roebuck and Co. since 1949.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, Washington, D.C. Filed 6/10/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Interest of Committee is to encourage fair and reasonable treatment under the proposed Federal Tax Code in relation to the tax treatment of depreciable real property."

● **EMPLOYER** -- United Air Lines, 5959 S. Cicero Ave., Chicago 38, Ill.

Registrant -- EDWARD O'BRIEN FENNELL, 1120 Conn. Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/19/61.

Legislative Interest -- "General interest in all legislation pertaining to aviation."

Previous Registrations -- Fennell was the second individual to register in the employ of United Air lines since 1957.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS AND RIDDELL, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/61.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 7482 (a bill to amend the Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia approved June 19, 1934 as amended)."

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 958.

## Citizens Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Americans For Democratic Action, 1341 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DAVID C. WILLIAMS, director of research and education, 1341 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/16/61.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills covered by Convention-adopted platform."

Previous Registrations -- Williams was the fifth individual to register in the employ of the Americans for Democratic Action since 1947.

## Foreign Groups

● **EMPLOYERS** -- Axe-Templeton Growth Fund of Canada Ltd., Canada General Fund Ltd., Canadian International Growth Fund Ltd., Investors Group Canadian Fund Ltd., Keystone Fund of Canada Ltd., Loomis-Sayles Fund of Canada Ltd., New York Capital Fund Ltd., Scudder Fund of Canada Ltd., UBS Fund of Canada Ltd., United Funds Canada Ltd.

Registrant -- COVINGTON & BURLING, 701 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Against proposed legislation affecting foreign investment companies."

Previous Registrations -- See Weekly Report p. 1004.

## Labor Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Registrant -- JAMES D. BEARDEN, vice grand president, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 400 1st St. Washington, D.C. Filed 6/14/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in all legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor."

Previous Registrations -- Bearden was the twenty-first individual to register in the employ of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks since 1946.

## MARITIME STRIKE

A Presidential fact-finding board June 27-29 held hearings in New York to determine whether a maritime strike by more than 75,000 seamen, begun June 17, necessitated the issuance of an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act. The board was appointed by President Kennedy June 26 after he invoked the Taft-Hartley Act in an Executive Order (No. 10949), saying the shutdown "will, if permitted to continue, imperil the national health and safety." (For text, see p. 1187)

The President's action was taken on the advice of Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg, who June 26 notified him he "reluctantly" recommended the step because of the strike's "immediate and potentially debilitating effect upon the parties involved in it and upon our whole national economy, emerging as it is from a period of recession." Goldberg told newsmen the President had no alternative, "distasteful as is the law to him and to me."

Those appointed to the board of inquiry were: David L. Cole, a labor arbitrator, as chairman; Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, a former special adviser to Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, and Prof. James J. Healy of Harvard University. Cole June 29 said Taft-Hartley proceedings "could be delayed if we're making substantial progress." A report was due to go to the White House June 30, and on the basis of it the President then could instruct the Attorney General to seek a Federal Court injunction calling for a return to work during an 80-day cooling off period. After 60 days of that period, workers would vote on management's last offer.

The strike involves five unions -- National Maritime Union; the Seafarers International Union, Atlantic, Gulf and Lakes section; the Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.; the Masters, Mates and Pilots; and the American Radio Assn. Issues in the strike include wages, subsidies and the unions' demands for the right to organize American-owned ships sailing under foreign "flags of convenience" or "runaway flags" because of lower taxes and lower operating costs.

President Kennedy told his June 28 news conference the U.S. was concerned about the problem of "runaway ships" but he preferred to hold up any decisions on a solution to the problem pending the report by his board of inquiry. (For text, see p. 1183)

The President's action in invoking the Taft-Hartley Act was the eighteenth such action since the Act was passed in 1947. At that time, the President was a Member of the House (D Mass.) and voted against the measure, which was passed over President Truman's veto by a 331-83 vote. (1949 Almanac p. 279)

## WILSON HEADS HOUSE GOP

Rep. Bob Wilson (R Calif.) June 29 was elected chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. Wilson, a close associate of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, succeeds Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.) who resigned to become Republican National Chairman. Other candidates for the post were Reps. William M. McCulloch (Ohio) and Jack Westland (Wash.). (Weekly Report p. 933)

**BIOGRAPHY** -- Wilson was born April 5, 1916 in Calexico, Calif. He attended California public schools and San Diego State College. During World War II he served as a private in the infantry. In 1947 he became a partner in the San Diego advertising firm of Champ, Wilson and Slocum and was active in the firm until his election to the House. He is married, has three children, and now makes his home in Chula Vista, Calif. Wilson is a Baptist.

During his nine years in Congress, Wilson has assumed an increasing role in Republican affairs. He was a campaign aide to former Vice President Nixon in the 1956 and 1960 campaigns. During the 1960 campaign he was also a member of the GOP Congressional Committee's advisory board. He has been a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and is presently a member of the Armed Services Committee.

Wilson's recent voting record shows some opposition to reciprocal trade, increased minimum wage and federal housing and school construction bills. He has supported civil rights measures. CQ studies show that, in the 86th Congress, he supported the Conservative Coalition on 87 percent of the significant roll calls and opposed it on 10 percent. He went on the record for a Smaller Federal Role on 83 percent of the pertinent roll calls. Here are Wilson's Party Unity and Opposition scores since he came to Congress:

	83rd Cong.	84th Cong.	85th Cong.	86th Cong.
Party Unity	90%	67%	54%	74%
Party Opposition		11	19	14

## Capitol Briefs

**Taylor Appointment** -- President Kennedy June 26 assigned Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor as his military representative, to serve as "an adviser and staff officer primarily within the military and intelligence fields," without command authority. (Weekly Report p. 706)

**Living Costs** -- Bureau of Labor Statistics June 27 announced the consumer price index declined one-tenth of 1 percent during May, making the eighth consecutive month of relatively stable living costs.

**Federal Trade Commission** -- Federal Trade Commission June 24 announced plans to reduce the backlog and expedite handling of cases through an internal reorganization.

**Disarmament Agency** -- President Kennedy June 29 sent to Congress draft legislation to establish a sub-Cabinet-level Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security to replace the Disarmament Administration. The Agency would be empowered to develop and negotiate disarmament plans, and supervise enforcement if international arms control agreements were reached.

## AIRPORT SEGREGATION SUIT

The Justice Department June 28 brought suit to end racial segregation in the dining facilities at Moisant International Airport at New Orleans.

The Department said it brought the suit on three grounds: the contract with the city, under which the Federal Government supplied 50 percent of the funds for the terminal building, specifically prohibited discrimination in any terminal facility; the Federal Aviation Act bars any "unjust discrimination" in the operation of interstate air transport; the restaurant segregation in New Orleans was an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce.

Most airport aid contracts do not mention the segregation problem or provide that restaurant and similar terminal facilities are not included in the aid.

## KENNEDY APPOINTEES

The following names should be added to the list of Kennedy appointees beginning on Weekly Report p. 225 and continued on p. 429. The information, where known, is listed as follows: name of office, salary, appointee, residence, occupation before appointment, date and place of birth, party affiliation and date of confirmation (\*asterisk denotes that Senate confirmation is required).

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

#### President's Office

Military Representative of the President -- Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor; Washington, D.C.; retired Army general Aug. 26, 1901 in Keytesville, Mo.

### STATE DEPARTMENT

\*Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, \$20,000 -- Phillips Talbot; Washington, D.C.; executive director of the American Universities Field Staff; June 7, 1915 in Pittsburgh; party affiliation unknown; April 18.

\*Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, \$20,000 -- Robert F. Woodward; Santiago, Chile; U.S. Ambassador to Chile, career foreign service officer; Oct. 1, 1908 in Minneapolis, Minn. (Thomas C. Mann, originally named Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs by President Kennedy, April 18 was confirmed as Ambassador to Mexico.)

### DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

(The posts of Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve Forces and Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Personnel and Reserve Forces have been eliminated.)

#### Secretary's Office

\*Assistant Secretary, \$20,000 -- John H. Rubel; Washington, D.C.; Deputy Director of Defense Research and Engineering in the Defense Department; April 27, 1920 in Chicago; party affiliation unknown; May 19.

#### Army

\*Assistant Secretary for Installations and Logistics, \$20,000 -- Paul R. Ignatius; Weston, Mass.; vice president and director of Harbridge House Inc., a management and consulting firm; Nov. 11, 1920 in Los Angeles; Democrat; May 19.

## Air Force

\*Assistant Secretary for Material, \$20,000 -- Joseph S. Imirie; Niagara Falls, N.Y.; vice president of the Carborundum Co.; July 11, 1916 in Washington, D.C.; Democrat; April 12.

\*Assistant Secretary for Research and Development, \$20,000 -- Brockway McMillan; Summit, N.J.; research mathematician for the Bell Telephone Laboratories; March 30, 1915 in Minneapolis, Minn.; Republican; May 25.

### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

\*General Counsel, \$20,000 -- Louis J. Doyle; Silver Spring, Md.; deputy general counsel; Nov. 20, 1905 in Sussex County, N.J.; Democrat; May 1.

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

\*Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife, \$18,500 -- Clarence F. Pautzke; Juneau, Alaska; deputy commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; 1907 in Auburn, Wash.; party affiliation unknown; June 8.

## SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the following additional Kennedy Administration nominations. (Weekly Report p. 830)

Ambassador to Sierra Leone -- A.S.J. Carnahan, 64, Democrat, May 11.

Deputy Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization -- Edward A. McDermott, 40, Democrat, May 19.

Ambassador to the United Arab Republic -- John S. Badeau, 62, party unknown, May 29.

Ambassador to New Zealand -- Anthony B. Akers, 46, Democrat, June 12.

Member, Federal Power Commission -- Howard Morgan, 47, Democrat, June 13.

Member, Federal Power Commission -- Joseph C. Swidler, 54, Democrat, June 14.

U.S. circuit judge, eighth circuit -- Albert A. Ridge, 62, Democrat, June 14.

U.S. district judge, eastern district of Tennessee -- Frank W. Wilson, 44, Democrat, June 14.

Ambassador to Switzerland -- Robert M. McKinney, 50, Democrat, June 22.

Ambassador to the Republic of Niger -- Mercer Cook, 58, Democrat, June 22.

Ambassador to the Republic of Senegal and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania -- Philip M. Kaiser, 47, Democrat, June 22.

## REEVES NOMINATION

President Kennedy June 28 withdrew the nomination of Frank D. Reeves to be District of Columbia Commissioner. In a letter to the President the same day, Reeves said the withdrawal was necessary because the Senate District of Columbia Committee indicated Reeves' service as D.C. National Democratic Committeeman would be considered a conflict of interest with his Commissioner post. Reeves recommended nomination of John B. Duncan, D.C. Recorder of Deeds, to fill the post which was scheduled to be vacated June 30 by Robert E. McLaughlin. Both Reeves and Duncan are Negro. The letter did not mention Committee questioning of Reeves' tax records.



## EXPANDED PEACE CORPS DEPENDS ON CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

A "Peace Corps" of Americans trained to teach and aid in technical projects in underdeveloped nations throughout the world was proposed by Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy during the Presidential election campaign in 1960 and was organized shortly after he became President.

The Peace Corps idea was not a new one when Mr. Kennedy suggested it. However, the campaign provided a prominent forum for the proposal, and its enthusiastic reception by the public caught even its most ardent backers by surprise.

Following is a review of the development of the Peace Corps, its purposes and proposed method of operation as outlined by its Director and its supporters in Congress.

## Background

For several years, legislation authorizing Government action along the lines of the Peace Corps had been backed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore. 1955-59) and Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.). Universities, churches and private agencies were already performing this type of work.

Congress in 1960, as part of the Mutual Security Act, authorized \$10,000 for a private group to study the advisability of establishing a Point Four Youth Corps. (1960 Almanac p. 166) The study was made by the Colorado State University Research Foundation, under the direction of the International Cooperation Administration. By the time the Foundation's report was submitted to Congress June 5, the Kennedy Administration had the Peace Corps well underway.

Presidential candidate Kennedy first mentioned the Peace Corps idea in an Oct. 26, 1960 speech in Ann Arbor, Mich. and spelled it out in more detail in a Nov. 2 speech in San Francisco. "We cannot discontinue training our young men as soldiers, but we also need them as ambassadors of peace," Mr. Kennedy said.

Development of the Peace Corps began on an unofficial basis shortly after President Kennedy's inauguration. To head the project, the President picked R. Sargent Shriver, his brother-in-law. Shriver had served as President of the Chicago Board of Education and as assistant general manager of the Merchandise Mart in Chicago. Shriver served without compensation as head of the project and later as the Corps' director. To do the preliminary work, Shriver picked a small group of Kennedy aides and ICA employees.

President Kennedy March 1 issued an Executive Order establishing the Peace Corps on a temporary pilot basis and sent a special message to Congress recommending that the Corps be put on a permanent basis. The order had no fixed termination date. (For text of message, see Weekly Report p. 371)

In the meantime, the operation of the Corps was paid for out of Mutual Security contingency funds. As of June 22, it had received \$700,000 for administrative expenses and \$1,365,000 for program expenses from ICA.

The President May 29 sent to Congress a draft bill to make the Peace Corps permanent and authorize appropriations of \$40 million to it for fiscal year 1962. The President said the appropriation should enable the Corps to send 500 to 1,000 volunteers overseas by the end of 1961 and to have about 2,700 overseas or in training by June 1962.

The bill was introduced in the Senate (S 2000) by Humphrey and in the House (HR 7500) by Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.). It gave the President flexible powers to set the terms and conditions of the Peace Corps volunteers' service and to contract with U.S. or foreign government agencies, or private groups, for their training and service. It also allowed him to exercise any of these functions through "such agency or officer of the United States Government as he shall direct."

By the time the bill was sent to Congress, Shriver had already announced Peace Corps projects in Tanganyika, the Philippines and Colombia, and several other projects were being negotiated.

The first nation-wide Peace Corps examination, covering a broad range of technical subjects, was taken May 27 by about 3,500 persons. Later exams were planned for several months for those who volunteered for teaching and other jobs. The first Corps volunteers were notified June 14 for training duty.

## Purpose of the Corps

How the powers proposed to be given to the President in the Peace Corps bill were intended to be used were spelled out in a Peace Corps "Fact Book" issued April 1, by subsequent statements by Shriver, and by Humphrey in a June 1 Senate speech.

The Fact Book says: "The Peace Corps represents an opportunity for individual citizens to work directly with the people of other countries to provide economic, social or educational assistance and to further the cause of peace through personal relationships and the development of mutual understanding."

As its aims were further clarified in subsequent statements, the emphasis was on the technical aid; it was this that was to set off the Peace Corps from groups which went abroad to "live with the natives" and work with them on their jobs. Shriver June 7 said the Corps would supply the "middle manpower" in low-income countries -- educated and trained Americans would fill the gap between top native leaders trained in Western universities and the abundant supply of unskilled native manpower.

Projects the Corps planned to undertake were: teaching English, science and mathematics and other subjects; agricultural and rural development, emphasizing modern techniques in irrigation, fertilization and community development; teaching health and sanitation techniques; and construction and industrial projects. Where requested, the Corps would also supply economists, statisticians and public administration experts.

## Volunteer Selection and Training

Corps spokesmen stressed from the outset that an assignment would be no "joyride" and there was no room for those who "wanted to get away from it all." Shriver said the work would be difficult and the living often primitive. Humphrey said: "There is no room for those who have zeal but no talent, nor talent without zeal."

It was hoped that as a result of such talk some applicants would eliminate themselves from the Peace Corps. Next, tests were given, and these were followed by interviews and physical examinations. Selection of volunteers was to be followed by an intensive training period, in which the future living and working conditions of the volunteer would be simulated. The training period was to provide another weeding-out stage and, as a last resort, the Corps planned to return home from actual duty abroad any volunteers who did not carry out their jobs effectively or who proved to be maladjusted.

Volunteers had to be at least 18 years old, but no ceiling was set on age. However, the Corps expected that most of its volunteers would be from 21 to 45 years old. Married couples without dependent children could be eligible if both partners had a special skill.

The training period, which would last from two to three months, was to emphasize: skills and knowledge required in the project; organizing and communicating skills; U.S. history, democratic institutions and international relations; the geography, culture and government of the host country; intensive training in the language of the host country, when necessary; and physical conditioning and training in health care.

## Conditions of Service

Peace Corps workers would serve for from two to three years in their jobs. Each would be entitled to 30 days of leave a year and would receive a "modest allowance" for it. Subsistence, food, clothing, housing, local travel, travel to and from the country from the U.S., and incidentals would all be paid for. In addition, workers would receive \$75 a month, which would accrue in an account in the U.S. and be paid upon separation as severance pay. A Peace Corps volunteer could thus accumulate \$900 a year. The Corps established a Career Planning Board, consisting of five business, labor, government and education leaders, to help returning volunteers find jobs or further educational opportunities.

Shriver called on business, and labor to grant workers leaves of absences without loss of status if they served in the Corps. Corps service would defer workers from the draft, but would not exempt them.

There were plans for about one volunteer leader for every 15 volunteers. The leaders were to receive higher subsistence allowances and readjustment bonuses and be allowed to take dependents with them.

Volunteers would have no diplomatic immunities or special privileges, including PX privileges. They would not wear uniforms. To the extent possible, they would live at the approximate level of their counterparts in the host country. For example, a volunteer teaching high school in Tanganyika would live in about the same conditions as a Tanganyikan teacher. It was made clear, however, that volunteers were not expected to live in mud huts or in unhealthy conditions.

U.S. Government doctors would inspect project areas to make sure that there were no serious health hazards and, before a project was approved, there had to be assur-

ance that Peace Corps groups would be serviced by adequate medical facilities which were not too geographically remote. In case of injury or disability while on the job, compensation would be provided under the Federal Employees Compensation Act, under the Peace Corps bill.

## Selection of Projects

Peace Corps officials set up the following criteria for selection of projects and countries: (1) A country must request Peace Corps aid. No volunteers were to be sent unless asked. (2) An attempt should be made for a balanced geographical distribution. (3) There must be a clear need for Peace Corps help. (4) Recipient countries must indicate that they would undertake measures for economic and social reform. (5) Peace Corps projects should never provide skills already sufficiently available in the country or fill a job that a skilled national of the country could fill. (6) The host country, so far as possible, should participate in the project and be able to carry on with it after the Peace Corps volunteers have left. (7) The project should have a significant impact on the host country in terms of psychological and educational effect and should stimulate related activities there.

## Corps Administration

A considerable tug of war went on within the Administration before it was finally decided that the Peace Corps would remain a semi-autonomous agency with some responsibility to the Department of State.

It was strongly felt by several key Peace Corps officials that the independent status of the Corps, which had remained outside other Government bureaus, contributed to both its popularity and ability to develop quickly. Others in the Administration felt just as strongly that the Corps should be incorporated into the new Agency for International Development (AID), which was to be set up within the State Department and absorb existing foreign aid agencies. (Weekly Report p. 907) Their reasoning was that the concept of AID was to allow for a more coordinated country-by-country approach, with officials deciding exactly what types of combinations of foreign aid would best serve each nation, and the Peace Corps should become an integrated part of this approach.

It was finally decided that the Peace Corps would remain independent in name and status, but its Director was to report to the Secretary of State and its various departments were to work in cooperation with their counterparts in State and in AID.

## Project Channels

Besides organizing its own projects, the Peace Corps planned to work through other channels. One would be experienced private voluntary agencies, such as CARE (which organized the Colombia project) and the American Friends Service Committee. Religious groups also could contract for projects if they met Peace Corps criteria and would not attempt to proselytize.

Other channels were to be colleges, United Nations agencies and other U.S. Governmental agencies, such as the U.S. Information Agency, which was already sending teachers abroad.

The momentum and popularity of the Peace Corps muffled, at least temporarily, Republican criticism. A few GOP members said that the Corps was moving too fast and the possibility was strong it would fall on its face once volunteers were actually working abroad, but most held their fire in a wait-and-see mood.

## Senate Hearings

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 22 and 23 held hearings on the Peace Corps bill (S 2000). Highlights of the testimony:

June 22 -- Shriver said the Peace Corps had three main objectives: to furnish the manpower needed in underdeveloped countries until local inhabitants were trained; to provide opportunities for U.S. citizens to learn about other cultures; to permit others to learn of the U.S. through living and working with U.S. citizens. Shriver said many nations had requested Peace Corps assistance, an adequate supply of volunteers was available, and the Corps was capable of screening and training its personnel.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) asked Shriver whether the Corps would assist the Arab nations which discriminated against Jews. Shriver told him the Peace Corps would not "do business" with countries which discriminated against any race or religious groups. "We will not send people to countries where they are not wanted," Shriver said. He said religious groups undertaking development projects would be ineligible for Peace Corps funds if they rejected volunteers on religious or racial grounds or engaged in religious proselytizing or political propagandizing.

June 23 -- Robert E. Van Deusen of the National Lutheran Council supported S 2000. He said there was a lack of agreement among the Council members on whether church-related agencies should accept financial aid from the Peace Corps for agency-administered projects. Under questioning Van Deusen said he felt church missions should conduct projects "in their own way under their own auspices."

F. Robert Melina of the National Catholic Welfare Conference supported the bill. He said church agencies should be eligible for Peace Corps funds for development projects if they agreed to accept volunteers regardless of racial or religious background.

C.N. Hostetter of the Mennonite Central Committee supported the bill but said voluntary agencies receiving Peace Corps funds should not be bound by contracts because that would make them Government agencies. He said private agencies should get Peace Corps funds to expand successful projects or initiate new projects, and they should be permitted to select personnel from the qualified volunteers on a nondiscriminatory basis.

Mrs. D. Homer Crowley of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom supported S 2000. She said to avoid having the Corps considered "American guerrillas" the U.S. should not send it to areas where the U.S. was engaged in paramilitary training.

John Summerskill of the American Council on Education supported the bill but said academic institutions should select, recruit, and train volunteers and administer and evaluate the projects.

Harry H. Pollak of the AFL-CIO supported the bill. He said public relations was an essential Peace Corps function but it should not be confused with the development purposes for which Peace Corps services were requested abroad.

Heinz Rollman, defeated 1960 Republican candidate in the North Carolina 12th Congressional District, said "basically the idea of a Peace Corps is wonderful," but the Peace Corps provided in S 2000 was "so little and so late." He said the Peace Corps should consist of five million individuals, preferably retired.

Representatives of CARE, the African Research Foundation, the National 4-H Club Foundation of America, the American Friends Service Committee, the Church of the Brethren and the National Farmers Union supported the bill.

## YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Employment and Manpower Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On two bills, S 404, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps and S 2036, an Administration proposal to provide pilot training programs for unemployed youths. (Weekly Report p. 1031) Testimony:

June 22 -- Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO supported the Administration bill but said the on-the-job training provisions might be incorporated into the Administration's Manpower Development and Training bill (S 1991). He said the larger, non-experimental Youth Conservation Corps provided in S 404 should be established rather than the smaller, experimental YCC provided in S 2036.

Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis supported S 2036 but said the Federal Government should make agreements with local and state school authorities to operate the programs to "preserve the traditional role of the state and local authorities." Willis said the YCC should not be established primarily to conserve natural resources but to "conserve, develop" and educate youths participating in the program.

Mary Conway Kohler of the Youth and Work project of the Taconic Foundation supported S 2036. She said it would help prevent untrained youths from becoming unemployable. The YCC would help youths who needed to escape from unfavorable environmental conditions, she said.

Fern M. Colborn of the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers supported S 2036, the Administration bill, but said the number of persons trained under the programs should be increased. Colborn said a work-study program should be added to the bill and grants for pilot public service projects should be made available to private groups as well as the states.

Agnes Meyer, educator and lecturer, supported S 2036, the Administration bill. She said S 404, which specified youths had to be of "good character" to be admitted to the YCC, would not help disturbed youths. The YCC would not solve the problems of unemployed, untrained young women, she said.

June 23 -- Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy supported the Administration bill which he said was needed to reduce crime among young adults. He said S 2036 would enable the Government to provide several solutions to the different problems presented by unskilled, unemployed youth. Under questioning he said the YCC should be established as proposed in the Administration bill and "if more money was available it should be enlarged," possibly in 1962.

Eli E. Cohen of the National Committee on Employment of Youth supported the Administration bill but said non-profit organizations should be eligible for funds to sponsor public service training projects. He said the states would not sponsor public service training projects if they were required, as provided in S 2036, to match federal funds. Cohen also said school-work programs should be included in the bill and more money should be appropriated for the YCC.



Mrs. Mildred Jeffrey of the United Autoworkers supported the Administration bill but said the YCC proposed in S 404 should be substituted for the YCC proposed in S 2036. More vocational training should be offered YCC participants, she said.

Maurice D. Goddard, Pennsylvania Forests and Waters Secretary, supported the Administration bill, but said the YCC should be financed entirely by the Federal Government and not by matching state and federal funds.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS** -- June 21 -- Subcommittee Chairman Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) in a floor speech said the YCC enrollment provided in S 404 was "the absolute minimum program we should enact." Clark said he would attempt to persuade the Administration to abandon the YCC pilot program provided in S 2036 and to substitute the provision of S 404.

The House Education and Labor, General Labor Subcommittee June 21, 23, 26 and 27 continued hearings on HR 7536, companion to S 2036.

## ELECTRICAL PRICE FIXING

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

**RESUMED HEARINGS** -- On alleged price fixing and bid rigging in the electrical equipment industry. Previous hearings dealt with questions arising from the February 1961 federal district court antitrust law convictions of manufacturers of certain kinds of heavy electrical equipment. (Weekly Report p. 951) The Subcommittee June 22 and 23 heard testimony on alleged collusion in the electric motors industry, which had never been the subject of a federal indictment. Testimony:

June 22 -- A.C. Allen of the Wagner Electric Co. said he met with competitors between 1953 and 1958. Allen said prices were not specifically set but he had the "impression" at certain meetings that price changes would be made shortly thereafter by industry leaders.

William A. Davis of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. said he had attended meetings with competitors in 1958 and 1959, that the meetings had no specific objective, and that he would no longer attend such meetings because he now understood them to be illegal under the antitrust laws.

June 23 -- Philip Scarola of the Elliott Co. said he had met with competitors from 1956 to 1959 and that electric motors price changes "generally but not always" followed such meetings. No specific agreements were made at the meetings, he said.

James A. Kutz of the Peerless Electric Division of the H.K. Porter Co. Inc., said he had attended meetings with competitors but could not recall any details and did not believe the meetings affected the consumer prices of electric motors.

Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said the two-day hearing record would be sent to the Justice Department for examination for possible antitrust violation. Kefauver said he did not know whether the meetings described by the witnesses had resulted in agreements of "sufficient formality" to constitute a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. He said he would also ask the Justice Department to examine the testimony with a view to recommending legislation to tighten the Antitrust Act.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT** -- June 16 -- The General Electric Co. refused to sign a Justice Department

consent decree prohibiting sales "at unreasonably low prices", an outgrowth of the February price-fixing convictions. The decree was accepted by Westinghouse Electric Corp., Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Corp., the Federal Pacific Electric Co. and the I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co. GE said it preferred to fight the Government action through a threatened divestment suit because the decree would "create a Government-sponsored price support program in the electrical industry."

## DEPORTATION APPEALS

**COMMITTEE** -- House Judiciary.

**ACTION** -- June 22 reported a bill (HR 187 -- H Rept 565) establishing uniform procedures for federal court review of deportation and exclusion orders issued by the Justice Department. HR 187, introduced Jan. 3 by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), in most cases permitted such review only once and only by a petition for a writ of habeas corpus or an appeal to a federal circuit court.

As reported, HR 187 provided that an alien under deportation order could get a court review only by appeal to a federal circuit court (with a few minor exceptions) filed within six months of the order; if he were being held in custody, he could also seek review through a habeas corpus writ to any federal court. An alien under exclusion order could get a court review only if in custody and only through a habeas corpus writ. No federal court could grant review under those procedures if the case had already been reviewed by another federal court, if the alien had left the country or if he had not exhausted his administrative remedies. When there was substantial question that the alien might be a U.S. citizen the case was to be transferred to the district court for a new hearing.

The report said the bill was needed to curb the growing number of court appeals used to prevent or indefinitely delay deportation. The report contained an April 18 letter from Deputy Attorney General Byron R. White supporting enactment of the bill as a means of avoiding the "undesirable obstacles to deportation of aliens who have been ordered deported and have had their day in court."

The report included a March 25, 1959 letter from former Attorney General (1957-61) William P. Rogers concerning Government attempts to deport Carlos Marcello on a narcotics charge. The letter said deportation proceedings were instituted against Marcello Dec. 30, 1952, and the report listed court proceedings dating from then through June 1961 in which Marcello attempted to delay or prevent his deportation.

A minority report filed by Reps. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Roland V. Libonati (D Ill.), and Herman Toll (D Pa.) said the bill created unnecessary hardships for many aliens. The minority said the cost of counsel would be prohibitive if aliens were required to make appeals to the appellate courts which were few and often distant from the aliens' homes. They said the bill would punish many innocent immigrants because of the "derelictions of the few." The minority cited Immigration and Naturalization Service statistics stating that during the period 1947-1959, 200,000 aliens were deported or excluded with 37 instances of "possible dilatory use of the judicial process."

In additional views, Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) supported the bill, but said that the district courts should review deportation orders because they were more

plentiful, more accessible, and more adapted to first-instance consideration than appellate courts.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 187 was identical to a bill (HR 2807) which was passed by the House in July 1959 but was not acted on by the Senate. Enactment of HR 2807 had been requested by former President Eisenhower. (1959 Almanac p. 206)

## DUTY-FREE ALLOWANCE

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Finance.

**ACTION** -- June 28 ordered reported an Administration bill (HR 6611) providing a three-year reduction from \$500 to \$100 in the amount of foreign purchases a returning resident of the United States may bring into the country duty-free. The Committee approved the bill with one amendment which cut the allowance for tourists returning from the Virgin Islands to \$200 instead of \$100.

**BACKGROUND** -- A four-year reduction in the duty-free allowance was requested by President Kennedy Feb. 6 as a means of alleviating the balance of payments deficit. HR 6611, reducing the allowance for three years, was passed by the House May 17. (Weekly Report p. 839)

The Senate Finance Committee held hearings on the proposal June 22 and 23.

## COMMUNITY HEALTH FACILITIES

**COMMITTEE** -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**ACTION** -- June 27 reported a bill (HR 4998 -- H Rept 599), with technical amendments, to expand community health facilities and services. (Weekly Report p. 798)

The report said the bill, estimated to cost \$40 million annually, would "provide federal stimulation and leadership in the development of more adequate community health services and facilities," to meet "a major and growing problem" of long-term illness. The measure was proposed by President Kennedy in his Feb. 9 Special Message on Health and Hospital Care. (Weekly Report p. 350)

In its major provisions, HR 4998:

Increased from \$30 million to \$50 million annually, for a five-year period, the limit on federal expenditures for grants-in-aid to the states to provide public health services.

Authorized, for a five-year period, a new program of up to \$10 million annually for special project grants to states, local communities and nonprofit organizations for studies, experiments and demonstrations of new or improved health services outside hospitals.

Increased from \$10 million to \$20 million the limit of expenditures for a three-year period for federal grants-in-aid to the states for construction of nursing homes.

Eliminated from the provisions of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Hill-Burton Act) the current \$1.2 million ceiling on expenditures for research and demonstrations on hospital services, and authorized use of the funds to provide matching grants for construction of experimental hospitals and other medical facilities.

Repealed a provision of the Public Health Service Act authorizing outright grants for construction of health research facilities, in order to provide that only matching grants could be made.

## NLRB REORGANIZATION PLAN

**COMMITTEE** -- House Government Operations.

**ACTION** -- June 26 unfavorably reported (H Rept 576) a resolution (H Res 328) disapproving President Kennedy's Reorganization Plan No. 5 for the National Labor Relations Board. The report said the NLRB "has become a prime example of an agency which has been literally overcome by a flood of work," that a current study showed the median time from filing of an unfair labor practice charge to a Board decision was 402 days, and "it is obvious the NLRB must be given authority to streamline its operations if the Labor Management Relations Act is to be effectively administered." The report said that during June 12 and 19 hearings, NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch said the Board unanimously recommended approval of the Plan.

The Plan, which would become effective July 24 unless disapproved by either the House or Senate, authorized the Board to delegate any of its functions to a panel of Board members, an individual member or other employee, except in adjudicatory or rulemaking proceedings. The NLRB chairman would not be given any new authority. The plan also provided for discretionary review of all delegated actions, with mandatory review required on a vote of one less than the Board majority.

Minority views were presented by GOP Committee members Hoffman (Mich.), Riehlman (N.Y.), Meader (Mich.), Brown (Ohio), Dwyer (N.J.), Griffin (Mich.), Langen (Minn.), Anderson (Ill.), and Morse (Mass.). They said the Plan would amend fundamental law, deprive litigants of their rights and remove Congressional curbs on arbitrary action.

## TV AND JUVENILE BEHAVIOR

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Judiciary, Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

**CONCLUDED HEARINGS** -- On programming of crime and violence-type television shows and their impact, if any, on juvenile behavior. (Weekly Report p. 986)

**TESTIMONY** -- June 15 -- Walter D. Scott, National Broadcasting Co. executive vice president, said "storytelling on television or anywhere else is impossible without depicting human conflict." He said he did not believe children who were "given any inkling at home of the difference between right and wrong" could be "brainwashed into criminal behavior by watching Westerns and thrillers."

James T. Aubrey Jr., president of the Columbia Broadcasting System's television network, said CBS did not predetermine percentages of various categories of programming because this would be "impractical and would stifle creativity."

Ivan Tors, a TV producer for Ziv United Artists, said both NBC and CBS had instructed him to include more sex and violence in his shows, "Man and the Challenge" (NBC) and "The Aquanauts" (CBS).

June 19 -- Chairman Newton N. Minow of the Federal Communications Commission, in a statement on behalf of the agency, said the FCC licensed only individual stations and it was the networks which originated much of the television material drawing complaints. For that reason, he said, the FCC had recommended legislation to provide for "direct regulation of network policies, practices and activities which could adversely affect the ability of broadcast licensees to operate their stations in the public interest."

In a personal statement, Minow said he believed "broadcast licensees should be required - or perhaps, empowered - to listen and to see, before they broadcast." He suggested that there be more development of a nationwide system of educational television; that the FCC do everything possible to increase the number of TV stations on the air; and that parents and teachers take an active interest in programming and make their views known to their local stations.

LeRoy Collins, president of the National Assn. of Broadcasters (NAB), said he was convinced "there is some crime and violence in present television programming that is unnecessary and undeserving of broadcast." He said the NAB board of directors had just approved "greatly stepped-up" activity in enforcement of its television code; that the NAB hoped to combine, to the extent practicable, the radio-TV codes under a "single, over-all strong NAB Code Authority," and it was hoped the code would become such a generally recognized symbol of good quality that its withdrawal would become a "more and more powerful sanction."

## POSTAL RATES

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- June 29 voted 13-8 to reconsider its June 22 action tabling consideration of the Administration's bill (HR 6418) increasing postal rates to yield an additional \$741 million annually in postal revenues. (Weekly Report p. 1032)

The Committee scheduled a meeting for July 11 to consider a compromise Administration proposal designed to yield an additional \$550 million annually in postal revenues.

## MANPOWER RETRAINING PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Employment and Manpower Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 26 unanimously approved and sent to the full Committee an Administration bill (S 1991) to provide training for unemployed workers. (Weekly Report p. 989)

The Subcommittee deleted a provision providing federal payment of half the cost of moving unemployed workers from areas of unemployment to work surplus areas in response to firm offers of long-term employment.

The Subcommittee proposed one other change in the Administration requests. As approved, S 1991 provided that the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would be responsible for both on-the-job and vocational training. As introduced, the bill made the Labor Secretary responsible for on-the-job training.

## NDEA AMENDMENTS

The House Education and Labor Committee June 27 approved and ordered introduced a clean bill (HR 7904) containing extensions of and amendments to the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The bill was ordered reported June 28. The NDEA amendments were transmitted from three subcommittees June 21. (Weekly Report p. 1032)

The vote to approve the clean bill was 19-11, with one Republican, Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) and 18 Democrats in favor and 11 Republicans opposed. Rep. Phil Landrum (D Ga.) was absent.

Major NDEA amendments approved by the Committee:

Authorized \$375 million over three years in loans to private and parochial schools to construct science, math, and foreign language classrooms and physical fitness and cafeteria facilities. A motion by Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) to eliminate this section was defeated 8-17. Two Republicans -- Goodell and Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.) -- voted with the majority, all eight votes to eliminate the section were cast by Republicans, and five members did not vote.

Forbade loans to private schools which were not in full operation for four years before enactment of the bill. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), sponsor of this amendment, which was adopted unanimously, said its intent was to bar aid to "fly-by-night" schools. Other Committee members pointed out that it would also bar aid to private schools set up in the past four years to avoid public school integration.

Limited to \$12,500,000 a year, 10 percent of the total, the amount of the loan funds that could be used for physical fitness facilities.

Replaced the requirement that college student loan recipients under the NDEA sign an affidavit disclaiming belief in, or membership or support of, any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the Government, with a provision for a \$10,000 fine or a five-year prison sentence for anyone accepting a loan who had had affiliations with such a group. (The disclaimer affidavit was replaced by the same penalties by the Senate in 1960, but the House did not act on it. 1960 Almanac p. 238)

BACKGROUND -- President Kennedy April 26 sent to Congress a draft bill containing extensions of and amendments to the NDEA. (For Kennedy requests, see Weekly Report p. 707) For explanation of the relationship between the NDEA bill and public school aid bill, see next page.

## SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Education Subcommittee June 27 approved and sent to the full Committee a bill (S 1726) embodying its amendments to the NDEA. Committee sources said the bill would cost about \$498 million in fiscal 1962. (Weekly Report p. 1032)

Before approving the amendments, the Subcommittee by voice vote June 23 added a twelve-year education plan for veterans who served since Jan. 31, 1955. The "Cold War GI Bill," sponsored by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), was passed by the Senate in 1959 but died in the House. (1959 Almanac p. 298)

The full Committee June 29 voted 9-6 to strike the Cold War GI Bill from the NDEA. Voting against striking it were Democratic Sens. Yarborough, Clark (Pa.), Williams (N.J.), Randolph (W.Va.), Smith (Mass.) and Pell (R.I.).

The Committee June 28 defeated amendments by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to bar loans to private schools which were set up to avoid integration, or from schools that had not been in operation for the past four years.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- At a joint news conference held June 28 by Senate and House Minority Leaders Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), Halleck read a statement from former President Eisenhower which said if the Administration's public school aid bill were enacted, it would "not only become permanent, but also, by natural progression, it would ultimately result in federal control of education."



## Special Report

# WHY FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION BILL IS IN TROUBLE

As of the end of June, the Administration's aid-to-education bill was in serious trouble. Many had seen in the advent of the Kennedy Administration and the reorganization of the House Rules Committee the most hopeful signs yet for enactment of a school bill. Following is the status of the bill:

President Kennedy Feb. 20 sent to Congress a message including his proposals for federal grants of \$2.3 billion over three years for construction of public schools and for public school teachers' salaries. The message said that no elementary and secondary school funds were allocated for "constructing church schools or paying church school teachers' salaries," and that this was "in accordance with the clear prohibition of the Constitution." (Weekly Report p. 308, 350)

The Catholic Church hierarchy March 2 issued a statement saying the public school bill should include private school loans or it should be defeated. At a March 8 press conference, the President said he believed "across-the-board" loans, as well as grants, to private schools were unconstitutional. (Weekly Report p. 397)

Thus, to the bill's "natural" enemies in the House -- conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats -- who already posed a formidable threat to passage, was added the prospect of a sizable number of the House's 88 Catholic Members. Most of the Catholics are Northern Democrats and have voted for education bills in the past. Persistent pressures could force them to vote against the school bill in 1961 unless private schools were also aided.

## Strategies Devised

With an eye to Southern and border-state votes in the House, Abraham A. Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, repeatedly stated that he would not withhold school-aid funds from segregated school systems unless Congress so directed.

Administration and Democratic Congressional leaders similarly sought to disentangle the parochial school-aid issue from the public school bill. At a series of Capitol Hill meetings held throughout March and April and attended by Democratic school-bill sponsors and representatives of the White House and HEW, various strategies were devised.

The first idea was to have a separate bill providing loans for private schools introduced in Congress, promising the Catholics it would be considered immediately after the public school bill. Sens. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) introduced a private school aid bill containing provisions for a test of its constitutionality. Hearings on it were scheduled for April 17. This plan fell through because the National Catholic Welfare Council was unenthusiastic about the bill's constitutional test plan and the Administration was loath to testify on it. The hearings were cancelled April 14.

The next idea was that the Administration would send to Congress its proposals for extending and expanding the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The Act, scheduled to expire June 30, 1962, already authorized in one of its sections (Title III) loans to private schools (and grants to public schools) for equipment for teaching science, mathematics and foreign languages. The Ad-

ministration would ask that Title III be extended and that equipment for physical fitness be added; then, from within Congress, would come a proposal that Title III also provide loans to private schools for construction of classrooms in which these subjects are taught. The private school loans would thus be for special "defense" purposes, not "across-the-board."

Another idea temporarily entertained, and then dropped, was to fuse the NDEA amendments and the school bill, possibly also including the Administration's college aid proposals.

During House and Senate hearings on the NDEA, the Administration testified on its own proposals but declined to comment on private school construction loans. The House Education and Labor Committee June 27 approved the 40-year private school loans, with all GOP members opposed, and the Senate Subcommittee approved loans June 22.

In the meantime, the Senate May 25 passed a bill (S 1021) authorizing \$2.5 billion in grants to the states for operation, maintenance and construction of public schools and for teachers' salaries. The House Education and Labor Committee June 1 reported its public school aid bill. Neither Senate nor House versions contained private school aid provisions. (Weekly Report p. 873, 948)

## Rules Committee Block

The Catholics, however, with the help of House Majority Leader John McCormack (D Mass.), a Catholic, and the acquiescence of HEW officials, sought assurances that the NDEA bill, with its provisions for loans to private schools, would be brought to the House floor before the public school bill (thus enhancing its chances of passage) or, failing that, immediately afterwards. Two Catholic Rules Committee members -- James J. Delaney (D N.Y.) and Thomas P. O'Neill (D Mass.) -- June 20 voted with the Committee's five Republicans and two Southern Democrats, William M. Colmer (Miss.) and Chairman Howard W. Smith (Va.), to withhold House floor action on the public school bill until the NDEA bill was reported to it. (As one observer put it, "the 'unholy alliance' got a touch of religion.")

According to informed House Members, school bill proponents were then in a "damned-if-we-do-and-damned-if-we-don't" position. They felt that there was strong reason to suspect that other Rules Committee Southerners -- Carl Elliott (D Ala.), Homer Thornberry (D Texas) and James W. Trimble (D Ark.) -- would be under pressure to vote against a debate rule for parochial school aid. But, should the NDEA bill go to the House floor and the private school loans be cut from it there -- and there was strong opposition to the loans from Southerners and Republicans -- Delaney and O'Neill would be under pressure to block a Senate-House conference on a public school bill.

Several observers felt that part of the school bill's current trouble stems from a lack of decisive leadership, with too many people calling and changing the signals. They felt that only the strongest action from the White House could save the bill, and that perhaps it already was too late.

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.*

### Committee Hearings

- July 11-13 -- PROMOTION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN COMMERCE (S 1729) Senate Commerce Committee.  
 July 14 -- REORGANIZATION PLAN No. 7 (Reorganization of Maritime Functions) Senate Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subc.  
 July 17 -- TRUTH IN LENDING BILL (S 1740) Senate Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subc.

### Political Events

- July 11 -- VIRGINIA GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY. If no candidate receives a majority, runoff will be held Aug. 15.  
 July 17 -- President Kennedy flies to Montevideo, Uruguay, to attend minister-level economic conference at Punta del Este.

### Other Events

- July 2-8 -- NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK.  
 July 6-7 -- INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS, (AFL-CIO), executive board meeting, Washington, D.C.  
 July 6-Aug. 20 -- NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OPERATIVE ASSN. and the AMERICAN POWER ASSN., "Summer School of the West", Elkhorn Lodge, Estes Park, Colo.  
 July 7-8 -- AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN. AND AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION, Co-ordinated Beef Improvement Conference, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.  
 July 9-15 -- AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSN., annual convention, Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 July 10-16 -- NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, 52nd annual convention, Philadelphia Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

- July 14-15 -- HUMAN EVENTS, summer political action conference, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.  
 July 23-28 -- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS INC., national annual convention, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.  
 July 24-28 -- AFL-CIO NEWSPAPER GUILD, annual convention, Vancouver, B.C.  
 July 27-29 -- SOUTHERN STATES APPRENTICESHIP CONFERENCE, Jackson, Miss.  
 July 31-Aug. 13 -- AFL-CIO MOULDERS AND DRY WORKERS, annual convention, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Aug. 5-11 -- AFL-CIO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, annual convention, Dallas, Texas.  
 Aug. 7-11 -- UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBING AND PIPE FITTING INDUSTRY OF THE U.S. AND CANADA (AFL-CIO), Convention, Muehlebach Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Aug. 14-18 -- BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL, SOFT DRINK AND DISTILLERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION (AFL-CIO), convention, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Aug. 14-18 -- NATIONAL FLYING FARMERS ASSN., annual convention, Tucson, Ariz.  
 Aug. 15-18 -- NATIONAL RURAL LETTER CARRIERS' ASSN., 57th annual convention, Dinkler Plaza Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Aug. 20-26 -- DISABLED VETERANS OF AMERICA, annual convention, Hotel Sheraton Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Sept. 3 -- PUBLIC LAW 87-30 (Minimum Wage) goes into effect.  
 Sept. 7-9 -- AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSN., annual convention, Sheraton Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Sept. 9-14 -- AMERICAN LEGION, national convention, Denver, Colo.

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS, 87th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION

Agency	Weekly Report Page No.	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
			Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture (HR 7444)	941	\$ 6,089,244,000	\$ 5,948,566,000	\$ 5,948,466,000	\$ 5,967,382,500	\$ 5,967,457,500	
Commerce, Exec. Offices (HR 7577)	981	666,278,000	626,958,000	626,958,000	650,438,200	650,438,200	
Defense	1159	42,942,345,000	42,711,105,000	42,711,105,000			
District of Columbia							
Federal Payment							
District Payment							
Independent Offices (HR 7445)	942	\$ 8,625,561,000	8,424,098,000	8,404,098,000			
Interior (HR 6345)	940	782,387,000	752,319,000	753,319,000	822,649,850	813,399,850	
Labor-HEW (HR 7035)	839	4,282,148,081	4,327,457,000	4,327,457,000			
Legislative (HR 7208)	875	105,647,577	104,353,335	104,353,335			
Public Works							
State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 7371)	943	805,584,202	751,300,050	751,300,050			
Treasury-Post Office (HR 5954)	911	5,371,801,000	5,281,865,000	5,281,865,000	5,327,631,000	5,327,631,000	
Mutual Security							
Military Construction							
Latin America Aid (HR 6518)	910	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	\$ 600,000,000
3rd Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 5188)	612	5,339,565,127	773,493,619	803,506,119	4,762,637,970	4,637,419,970	1,694,055,637
4th Supplemental, FY 1961 (HR 7712)	1021	88,024,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000

## CQ Senate Votes 80 through 83.

# Senate Passes Social Security Amendments of 1961, Liberalizing Benefits; Passes Executive Office, Commerce Appropriations

**80.** HR 6027. Social Security Amendments of 1961, increasing minimum benefits for retired workers, permitting men as well as women to retire at age 62 with reduced benefits, increasing widows' benefits, liberalizing eligibility requirements and providing an increased payroll tax. Hartke (D Ind.) amendment (a substitute for a pending Cotton (R N.H.) amendment which would have increased from \$1,200 to \$1,800 the ceiling on money which retired persons may earn without deductions being taken from their Social Security benefits) to retain the \$1,200 earnings ceiling but increase the additional income from which one dollar of Social Security benefits is deducted for every two dollars earned from the current \$1,201-\$1,500 level to \$1,201-\$1,700. Agreed to 59-30 (D 56-0; R 3-30), June 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1162)

**81.** HR 6027. Cotton (R N.H.) amendment, as replaced by Hartke (D Ind.) substitute. Agreed to 89-0 (D 56-0; R 33-0), June 26, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**82.** HR 6027. Passage of the bill. Passed 90-0 (D 57-0; R 33-0), June 26, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**83.** HR 7577. Appropriate \$650,438,200 for the President, his Executive Office, the Commerce Department and related agencies in fiscal 1962. Magnuson (D Wash.) amendment to permit ships that make cruises in the Caribbean and Pacific areas during their slack season to receive their regular subsidy so long as they refrain from calling at ports normally serviced by ships receiving lower subsidies. Agreed to 60-21 (D 47-3; R 13-18), June 27, 1961. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 1164)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	80	81	82	83	Vote No.	80	81	82	83	Vote No.	80	81	82	83
Yea	59	89	90	60	Yea	56	56	57	47	Yea	3	33	33	13
Nay	30	0	0	21	Nay	0	0	0	3	Nay	30	0	0	18

80 81 82 83					80 81 82 83					80 81 82 83					Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
																80 81 82 83
ALABAMA					INDIANA					NEBRASKA						
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N		
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Capehart	N	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	N	Y	Y	-		
ALASKA					IOWA					NEVADA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Bible	Y	Y	Y	‡		
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Miller	N	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y		
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Hayden	X	‡	‡	‡	Carlson	N	Y	Y	?	Bridges	N	Y	Y	N		
Goldwater	X	‡	?	N	Schoeppel	N	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	N	Y	Y	N		
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW JERSEY						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y		
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	?	Morton	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	N		
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW MEXICO						
Engle	‡	‡	‡	Y	Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	✓	‡	‡	‡		
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW YORK						
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Javits	N	Y	Y	N		
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Keating	N	Y	Y	N		
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NORTH CAROLINA						
Dodd	?	‡	‡	‡	Beall	N	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Bush	N	Y	Y	N	Butler	N	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y		
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH DAKOTA						
Boggs	N	Y	Y	N	Smith	‡	‡	‡	Y	Burdick	✓	‡	‡	‡		
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	Y	?		
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					OHIO						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	Y	Y	?		
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	‡	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	Y	N		
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OKLAHOMA						
Russell	?	‡	Y	Y	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	‡	McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y		
HAWAII					MISSISSIPPI					OREGON						
Long	Y	Y	Y	‡	Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	‡		
Fong	?	?	‡	?	Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	Y	Y	Y	Y		
IDAHO					MISSOURI					PENNSYLVANIA						
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Dworsbak	Y	Y	Y	N	Symington	Y	Y	Y	‡	Scott	X	‡	‡	Y		
ILLINOIS					MONTANA					RHODE ISLAND						
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	N	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y		
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	N	Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pell	Y	Y	Y	Y		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics



# Senate Rejects Bush Motion to Recommit Housing Bill And Cut \$1.6 Billion; \$4.88 Billion Program Passed

**84.** S 1922. Housing Act of 1961. Bush (R Conn.) motion to recommit the bill to conference with instructions that Senate conferees insist on a \$1.6 billion cut in authorizations. Rejected 42-47 (D 12-45; R 30-2), June 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 1160)

**85.** S 1922. Adoption of the conference report, authorizing \$4.88 billion in housing programs over four years. Agreed to 53-38 (D 48-11; R 5-27), June 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.		84	85		Vote No.		84	85		Vote No.		84	85	
Yea		42	53		Yea		12	48		Yea		30	5	
Nay		47	38		Nay		45	11		Nay		2	27	

84 85		84 85		84 85		Y Record Vote For (yea). ✓ Paired For. † Announced For, CQ Poll For. N Record Vote Against (nay). X Paired Against. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.	
						84 85	
ALABAMA		INDIANA		NEBRASKA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Hill	N Y	Hartke	N Y	Curtis	Y N	Johnston	N Y
Sparkman	N Y	Capehart	Y N	Hruska	✓ X	Thurmond	Y N
ALASKA		IOWA		NEVADA		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Bartlett	N Y	Hickenlooper	Y N	Bible	N Y	Case	Y N
Gruening	N Y	Miller	Y N	Cannon	N Y	Mundt	Y N
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEW HAMPSHIRE		TENNESSEE	
Hayden	N Y	Carlson	✓ X	Bridges	Y N	Gore	✓ †
Goldwater	Y N	Schoeppel	Y N	Cotton	Y N	Kefauver	N Y
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW JERSEY		TEXAS	
Fulbright	N Y	Cooper	Y N	Williams	N Y	Yarborough	N Y
McClellan	Y N	Morton	Y N	Case	N Y	Tower	Y N
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW MEXICO		UTAH	
Engle	N Y	Ellender	X Y	Anderson	N Y	Moss	N Y
Kuchel	Y N	Long	N Y	Chavez	X ✓	Bennett	Y N
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW YORK		VERMONT	
Carroll	N Y	Muskie	N Y	Javits	N Y	Aiken	Y N
Allott	Y N	Smith	Y N	Keating	Y Y	Prosty	✓ X
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NORTH CAROLINA		VIRGINIA	
Dodd	X †	Beall	Y N	Ervin	N Y	Byrd	Y N
Bush	Y N	Butler	Y N	Jordan	N Y	Robertson	Y N
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH DAKOTA		WASHINGTON	
Boggs	Y Y	Smith	N Y	Burdick	X †	Jackson	N Y
Williams	Y N	Saltonstall	Y N	Young	Y N	Magnuson	N Y
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		OHIO		WEST VIRGINIA	
Holland	Y N	Hart	N Y	Lausche	Y N	Byrd	N Y
Smathers	Y N	McNamara	N Y	Young	N Y	Randolph	X ✓
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OKLAHOMA		WISCONSIN	
Russell	Y N	Humphrey	N Y	Kerr	N Y	Proxmire	Y Y
Talmadge	N Y	McCarthy	N Y	Monroney	Y N	Wiley	Y Y
HAWAII		MISSISSIPPI		OREGON		WYOMING	
Long	N Y	Eastland	Y N	Morse	N Y	Hickey	✓ Y
Fong	? ✓	Stennis	Y N	Neuberger	N Y	McGee	N Y
IDAHO		MISSOURI		PENNSYLVANIA			
Church	N Y	Long	N Y	Clark	N Y		
Dworsbak	Y N	Symington	N Y	Scott	Y N		
ILLINOIS		MONTANA		RHODE ISLAND			
Douglas	N Y	Mansfield	N Y	Pastore	N Y		
Dirksen	Y N	Metcalf	N Y	Pell	N Y		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

# CQ House Votes 48 through 51.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 99, 104, 105, 106.)

## House Votes Increased Debt Limit; Passes \$42.7 Billion Defense Appropriations; Sends Housing Bill to President

48. HR 7677. Increase the national debt limit ceiling for one year from its permanent \$285 billion level to \$298 billion during fiscal 1962. Passed 231-148 (D 191-35; R 40-113), June 26, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1165)
49. HR 7851. Defense appropriations for fiscal 1962. Saylor (R Pa.) amendment to delete a provision, submitted in the President's defense budget, prohibiting price differentials in favor of economically depressed areas. Rejected 173-239 (D 118-125; R 55-114), June 28, 1961. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1159)
50. HR 7851. Passage of the bill, appropriating \$42,711,105,000 for the Department of Defense in fiscal 1962. Passed 412-0 (D 244-0; R 168-0), June 28, 1961. The President did not take a position on the bill.
51. S 1922. Housing Act of 1961, authorizing \$4.88 billion in housing programs over four years. Conference report agreed to 229-176 (D 203-40; R 26-136), June 28, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 1160)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	48	49	50	51	Vote No.	48	49	50	51	Vote No.	48	49	50	51
Yea	231	173	412	229	Yea	191	118	244	203	Yea	40	55	168	26
Nay	148	239	0	176	Nay	35	125	0	40	Nay	113	114	0	136

48 49 50 51					48 49 50 51					48 49 50 51					- KEY -				
ALABAMA					ALABAMA					ALABAMA					Y Record Vote For (yea).				
3 Andrews	N	N	Y	Y	19 Holifield	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Inouye	✓	✓	?	✓	✓ Paired For.				
1 Baykin	?	N	Y	Y	17 King	Y	N	Y	Y	IDAHO					z Announced For, CQ Poll For.				
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Harding	Y	Y	Y	Y	M Record Vote Against (nay).				
2 Grant	?	?	?	?	16 Bell	N	N	Y	N	1 Pfost	Y	Y	Y	Y	X Paired Against.				
9 Huddleston	N	N	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	N	?	?	X	ILLINOIS					- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.				
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Hosmer	X	?	?	X	25 Gray	Y	Y	Y	Y	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.				
5 Rains	Y	N	Y	Y	24 Lipscomb	N	N	Y	N	21 Mack	Y	Y	Y	Y					
4 Roberts	?	X	?	✓	15 McDonough	N	N	Y	N	24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y					
6 Seiden	Y	N	Y	Y	25 Rousselot	N	N	Y	N	23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	Y					
ALASKA					20 Smith	N	N	Y	N	16 Anderson	N	N	Y	N					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	COLORADO					17 Arends	Y	N	Y	N					
ARIZONA					4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Chipfield	N	N	Y	N					
2 Udall M.	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Rogers	?	?	Y	Y	20 Findley	N	N	Y	N					
1 Rhodes	N	N	Y	N	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	N	14 Hoffman	N	N	Y	N					
ARKANSAS					2 Dominick	N	N	Y	N	15 Mason	N	N	?	?					
5 Alford	X	N	Y	N	CONNECTICUT					18 Michel	N	N	Y	?					
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	N	1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer	?	?	?	?					
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Gaiuso	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chicago Cook County									
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y	AL Kowalski	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Dawson	?	Y	Y	Y					
6 Norrell C.	Y	N	Y	N	5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Finnegan	Y	Y	Y	Y					
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Seely-Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	Y					
CALIFORNIA					4 Sibal	Y	N	Y	N	7 Libonati	?	✓	?	✓					
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	Y	DELAWARE					3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y					
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	Y	AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y					
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA					2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y					
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y					
1 Miller C.	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y					
8 Miller G.P.	?	N	Y	Y	7 Haley	N	N	Y	Y	9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y					
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Herlong	?	X	?	X	13 Church	N	N	Y	N					
29 Sound	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Matthews	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Collier	N	Y	Y	N					
5 Shelley	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	4 Derwinski	N	N	Y	N					
27 Sheppard	N	N	Y	Y	3 Sikes	N	N	Y	Y	INDIANA									
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Cramer	X	N	Y	N	3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y					
6 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	N	GEORGIA					8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y					
10 Gubser	N	N	Y	N	8 Blitch	X	N	Y	Y	1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y					
4 Mailliard	Y	N	Y	N	5 Davis J.C.	X	X	?	X	5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y					
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	N	7 Davis J.W.	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Adair	N	Y	Y	N					
28 Utt	N	N	Y	N	4 Flynt	?	?	?	?	7 Bray	N	Y	Y	N					
30 Wilson	N	N	Y	X	3 Forrester	N	N	Y	N	11 Bruce	N	N	Y	N					
9 Younger	N	N	Y	N	1 Hagan	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Halleck	Y	X	?	X					
Los Angeles Co.					9 Landrum	?	?	?	?	10 Harvey	N	Y	Y	N					
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Pilcher	?	X	?	✓	6 Roudesbus	N	Y	Y	N					
23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Stephens	N	N	Y	Y	9 Wilson	N	N	Y	N					
					6 Vinson	?	?	?	?										

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

# CQ House Votes 48 through 51.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 99, 104, 105, 106.)

48	49	50	51	48	49	50	51	48	49	50	51	48	49	50	51
6 Morrison	Y	N	Y	NEBRASKA				5 Scott	N	N	Y	6 McMillan	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	X	N	Y	3 Beermann	N	N	Y	12 Taylor	N	N	Y	2 Riley	N	N	Y
7 Thompson	?	N	Y	2 Cunningham	N	N	Y	11 Whitener	N	N	Y	1 Rivers	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	?	N	Y	4 Martin	N	N	Y	10 Jonas	N	N	Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			
<b>MAINE</b>				1 Weaver	N	N	Y	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				2 Berry	N	N	Y
1 Garland	N	Y	Y	<b>NEVADA</b>				AL Nygaard	N	N	Y	1 Reifel	✓	?	?
3 McIntire	N	N	Y	AL Baring	N	Y	Y	AL Short	N	N	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
2 Tupper	N	Y	Y	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				<b>OHIO</b>				6 Bass	Y	N	Y
<b>MARYLAND</b>				2 Bass	N	N	Y	9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	9 Davis	?	?	?
2 Brewster	N	Y	Y	1 Merrow	Y	N	Y	11 Cook	Y	Y	Y	8 Everett	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	4 Evins	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	3 Frazier	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	5 Loser	Y	N	Y
1 Johnson	Y	N	Y	13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	10 Moeller	N	Y	Y	7 Murray	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford	Y	N	Y	8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker	Y	Y	?
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	17 Asbrook	N	N	Y	1 Reece L.	N	Y	Y
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres	✓	N	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>			
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	3 Auchincloss	N	N	Y	8 Betts	Y	N	Y	3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y	1 Cabill	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton	N	N	Y	2 Brooks	Y	N	Y
4 Donahue	Y	Y	Y	6 Dwyer	?	N	Y	16 Bow	N	N	Y	17 Burleson	Y	N	Y
7 Lane	?	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	?	Y	Y	7 Brown	N	N	Y	22 Casey	N	N	Y
8 Macdonald	?	Y	Y	2 Glenn	?	Y	Y	2 Clancy	N	N	Y	7 Dowdy	N	N	Y
12 McCormack	Y	✓	Y	9 Osmer	?	Y	Y	12 Devine	N	N	Y	21 Fisher	N	N	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	12 Wallbauser	Y	Y	Y	6 Harsha	N	N	Y	13 Ikard	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	7 Widmull	N	Y	Y	5 Latta	N	N	Y	20 Kilday	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	N	Y	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				4 McCulloch	N	N	Y	15 Kilgore	N	N	Y
1 Conte	Y	N	Y	AL Montoya	Y	Y	Y	23 Minshall	N	N	Y	19 Mahon	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis	N	N	Y	AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	15 Moorehead	N	N	Y	1 Patman	Y	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y	<b>NEW YORK</b>				13 Mosher	N	N	Y	11 Poage	Y	N	Y
14 Martin	N	Y	Y	41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	3 Schenck	N	Y	Y	4 Rayburn	Y	N	Y
5 Morse	Y	N	Y	30 O'Brien	?	✓	?	1 Scherer	N	N	Y	18 Rogers	N	N	Y
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				1 Pike	?	Y	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				16 Rutherford	N	N	Y
7 O'Hara	?	Y	Y	32 Stratton	✓	Y	Y	3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague	N	N	Y
12 Bennett	?	Y	Y	27 Barry	N	N	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y	3 Becker	N	N	Y	5 Jarman	Y	N	Y	9 Thompson	Y	N	Y
10 Cedarberg	N	N	Y	2 Derounian	N	N	Y	4 Steed	Y	N	Y	10 Thornberry	Y	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	N	Y	26 Dooley	Y	N	Y	6 Wickersham	Y	Y	Y	12 Wright	N	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	43 Goodell	N	N	Y	1 Belcher	Y	N	?	14 Young	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	N	Y	33 Kilburn	N	N	Y	<b>OREGON</b>				5 Alger	N	N	Y
8 Harvey	Y	N	Y	31 King	N	N	Y	3 Green	?	?	?	<b>UTAH</b>			
4 Hoffman	N	N	Y	40 Miller	N	Y	Y	2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	2 King	Y	Y	Y
3 Johansen	N	N	Y	39 Ostertag	N	N	Y	4 Durno	N	N	Y	1 Peterson	Y	Y	Y
11 Knox	N	N	Y	42 Pillion	N	N	Y	1 Norblad	Y	N	Y	<b>VERMONT</b>			
2 Meader	Y	N	Y	34 Pirnie	✓	N	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				AL Stafford	Y	N	Y
<b>Detroit - Wayne County</b>				35 Riehlman	Y	N	Y	25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	37 Robison	N	N	Y	21 Dent	N	Y	Y	4 Abbitt	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	28 St. George	N	N	Y	11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	1 Downing	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	36 Taber	N	N	Y	30 Holland	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y	38 Weis	N	N	Y	28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y	29 Wharton	N	Y	Y	26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y	<b>New York City</b>				14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				5 Addabbo	✓	Y	Y	15 Walter	Y	Y	✓	8 Smith	Y	N	Y
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	8 Anuso	✓	Y	Y	29 Corbett	N	Y	Y	5 Tuck	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	24 Buckley	Y	?	?	8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	10 Brodybill	N	N	Y
6 Marshall	Y	N	Y	12 Carey	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague	N	Y	Y	6 Poff	N	N	Y
7 Andersen	N	Y	Y	11 Celler	?	Y	Y	12 Fenton	?	Y	Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
5 Judd	Y	N	Y	7 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	N	N	Y	19 Forbstein	Y	Y	Y	23 Gavin	N	Y	?	7 Magnuson	Y	N	Y
3 MacGregor	N	N	Y	23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	19 Goodling	N	Y	Y	5 Horan	N	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	N	Y	22 Healey	Y	Y	Y	4 Kearns	?	Y	Y	4 May	?	N	Y
1 Quie	Y	N	Y	6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y	7 Milliken	N	Y	Y	1 Pelly	N	N	Y
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				10 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	16 Kunkel	Y	Y	Y	6 Tollefson	N	Y	Y
1 Abernethy	N	N	Y	9 Keogh	✓	Y	Y	22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	2 Westland	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer	X	X	?	13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
3 Smith	Y	N	Y	16 Powell	Y	Y	Y	13 Schweiker	N	Y	Y	3 Bailey	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	N	Y	14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	10 Scranton	Y	Y	Y	4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams	N	N	Y	20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead	N	N	Y	18 Santangelo	✓	Y	Y	18 Whalley	?	Y	Y	6 Slack	Y	Y	Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>				21 Zelenko	Y	Y	Y	<b>Philadelphia City</b>				2 Stoggers	?	Y	Y
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y	25 Fino	X	Y	Y	1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	1 Moore	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon	N	?	?	4 Halpern	?	Y	Y	3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
6 Hull	N	N	Y	17 Lindsay	✓	N	Y	2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y	9 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	15 Ray	N	N	Y	5 Green	Y	Y	Y	2 Kostenmeier	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	N	N	Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				4 Nix	Y	Y	Y	5 Reuss	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	9 Alexander	N	N	Y	6 Toll	Y	Y	Y	4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	Y	N	Y	1 Bonner	Y	N	Y	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y
4 Rondall	Y	N	Y	2 Cooley	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty	✓	?	?	7 Laird	N	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	2 Fountain	Y	N	Y	1 St. Germain	?	Y	Y	10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	Y	3 Henderson	Y	N	Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				1 Schadeberg	N	N	Y
7 Hall	X	N	Y	8 Kitchin	N	N	Y	4 Ashmore	X	N	Y	3 Thomson	N	N	Y
<b>MONTANA</b>				6 Kornegay	Y	N	Y	3 Dorn	N	N	Y	6 Van Pelt	X	?	?
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	7 Lennor	N	N	Y	5 Hemphill	Y	N	Y	<b>WYOMING</b>			
2 Battin	?	N	Y									AL Harrison	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics





# The Week In Congress

**Floor Action** Congress cleared and sent to the White House an amended bill to broaden Social Security benefits for an estimated 4.4 million persons...The House approved 412-0 the Defense Department budget of \$42.7 billion with only minor changes from President Kennedy's original request.... Congress sent to the President the Administration-backed Housing Act of 1961 after Senate supporters of the bill defeated a motion to recommit it to the House-Senate conference committee....Congress completed action on a bill increasing revenues for the federal-aid highway program. (Page 1159)

## Peace Corps

The Kennedy Administration's Peace Corps is on the march, and now Congress is rushing to catch up with it. Operating under a temporary Executive Order, the Corps has contracted for five projects and training is underway. A CQ Fact Sheet reviews the development of the Corps from idea to reality, summarizes its purposes and methods, and covers Congressional action to date. (Page 1192)

## Aid to Education

The Administration's education bill is in trouble. This comes as a sharp disappointment to those who saw in the advent of the Kennedy Administration and the reorganization of the House Rules Committee the best signs yet for passage of a school bill. However, White House and Congressional leaders have failed to separate the bill from a religious issue. A CQ Fact Sheet reviews the problems surrounding the bill. (Page 1198)

## Eisenhower's Team Today

What has become of the Eisenhower team? Most of the top 218 appointees in the former Administration have left the government, but 58 still hold federal jobs. Of this group, 33 were retained in the same posts and 9 were given other top jobs in the Kennedy Administration.... The second most important man on the team, former Vice President Nixon, faces a political dilemma in deciding whether or not to run for governor of California. (Pages 1167, 1176)

### Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Social Security amendments; President's office, Commerce Dept. appropriations, p. 1200. Housing bill, p. 1201.

HOUSE: Housing bill; Defense appropriations; Debt limit ceiling, p. 1202.

### Population Data

Reports based on the 1960 Census show that the United States is both bigger and younger than it was in 1950. Also shown are changes in the population size and composition of the 50 states and District of Columbia, and new population rankings by state. Census Bureau housing reports provide data about the 1960 condition of dwelling units nationally and by state. With CQ charts. (Page 1171)

## In the Committees

House Education and Labor Committee ordered reported a bill amending the National Defense Education Act, and a Senate subcommittee approved its version of the bill...House committees approved Administration plans for reorganizing the National Labor Relations Board and improving the quality of community health services...A Senate Committee approved the President's proposal to reduce to \$100 the duty-free allowance per tourist...Hearings were held on the Peace Corps, Youth Conservation Corps, price fixing and the possible effects of TV crime shows on juvenile delinquency. (Pages 1192-97)

## Around the Capitol

The Taft-Hartley Act was invoked by President Kennedy in the maritime strike...Justice Department brought suit to end segregation of dining facilities at a New Orleans airport...Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor named military representative of the President... Other Presidential appointees listed...Bob Wilson named chairman of Republican Congressional Committee; his biography, voting record...President Kennedy proposed establishment of U.S. Disarmament Agency...American Medical Association told it should continue its opposition to medical care for the aged financed through the Social Security system. (Page 1190)

